

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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Vol V No 110

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LD091301 [Editorial Report]

Gulf Affairs

Interception of U.S. Ships — Tehran radio announced 9 June that an Iranian vessel "intercepted" a U.S. cargo ship and an accompanying warship "in the Persian Gulf waters and the Strait of Hormuz." The U.S. ships were allowed to continue their voyage "when their objective and route became clear."

GCC Statement — A GCC foreign ministers statement carried by SPA noted that the "dangerous escalation of tension" in the Gulf and the "escalation of threats" against Kuwait were topics of discussion during their 6-8 June Ministerial Council meeting in Jeddah. The Council reaffirmed the GCC's commitment to collective security and denounced the "terroristic and subversive actions which Kuwait has experienced." The ministers also expressed appreciation for "the interest shown by the international community" in securing freedom of navigation in the international waters of the Gulf, and they reiterated the GCC's support for efforts at the UN Security Council to secure an end to the Iran-Iraq war.

Kuwaiti Security — The attorney general's office announced that the authorities have completed investigations in the case of eight people accused of distributing leaflets that contain "instigations" against the present regime and call for its forcible overthrow, KUNA reported. Seven of the accused will be tried by a state security court, while the eighth will appear in a juvenile court. The organizer of the group is a telephone operator at a secondary school while the others are secondary school students. All but one of the accused are Kuwaiti nationals.

Iran-Iraq War

An Iranian communique reported by IRNA announced that Iranian forces continued their offensive west of the Mimak heights 7 June, capturing two more heights and inflicting 200 casualties on the enemy. For Iraq's part, a military spokesman cited by INA stated that 65 Iranian corpses were found on the battlefield in the wake of Iran's attempt to launch an attack east of Maysan 8 June.

Iran-UK

Edward Chaplin and two other British diplomats were allowed to leave Tehran 8 June, London *Press Association* reported, noting that their departure leaves 13 Britons working at the British interests section.

Lebanon

Negotiations With Syria — Lebanese-Syrian negotiations were "suspended" following the assassination of Rashid Karami, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported. "Highly placed" sources cited by the radio commented that the Syrians were exploiting the negotiations to create the opportunity to demand the resignation of the president through their "agents and tools" in Lebanon.

Islamic Grouping Statement — In a statement broadcast by Voice of National Resistance radio, the Islamic Grouping consisting of the acting prime minister and other Muslim officials and religious leaders said it was "astounded" by the lack of progress in identifying those responsible for Karami's assassination. The grouping said this increased "doubts" concerning those institutions whose authority and responsibilities placed them "not far from" the event, and noted that the murder occurred in the middle of a campaign against the late prime minister by a "well-known" party. Because Karami was killed while under the protection of the army, any leniency or stalling in exposing the facts of "the conspiracy" is seen as an attempt to strike at the military establishment and torpedo any future role for it. The grouping called for investigations "at every level" until those directly or indirectly responsible are identified and receive "the severest" punishment. Finally, the grouping urged the president to take a "decisive position" and revive the state by implementing the reforms demanded by Karami and allow the military to "purge" itself of the "infiltrators" who facilitated the "plot."

Israel

Kahane — The Knesset speaker withdrew MK Meir Kahane's right to participate in Knesset debates and committees because of his refusal to swear allegiance in the manner required by law, Jerusalem radio reported. The Kakh Movement leader insisted on adding a verse of the Psalms to his declaration, thus rendering it invalid.

Palestinian in Election — In an interview with Jerusalem television, *Al-Fajr* editor Hanna Sinyurah confirmed his intention to stand in the Jerusalem municipal elections on a platform advocating dual sovereignty for the two peoples of the city. He acknowledged that this may create "additional danger" to himself from extremists, but said he is seeking to highlight the Jerusalem issue at a time of political "vacuum" and "impasse." Sinyurah stressed that his participation in the municipal elections does not mean he accepts Israel's annexation of the city.

Among Israeli reaction, Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres said Sinyurah's move is "a clever way to replace Israel with a binational state," while the Herut Movement urged the authorities to ensure that Sinyurah's election bid does not constitute "incitement," Jerusalem radio noted.

Egypt

A "major security organ" last month received a report from a foreign embassy in Cairo containing detailed information on Iranian intelligence activities to launch an Islamic revolution in Egypt, *Al-Wafd* reported. Senior officials were said to be "surprised" at the sensitive information on secret meetings held last February in and outside Egypt between "some Egyptian elements" and senior Iranian intelligence officials. The report revealed information on plans to assassinate senior Egyptian officials and launch a revolution under the leadership of an Islamic scholar. The report said the Iranian interests office in Egypt which was closed on 13 May was foremost among those facilitating contacts between Egyptian elements and Iranian intelligence personnel.

Further on GCC Ministerial Council Session**Session Ends 8 Jun***LD081438 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1328 GMT 8 Jun 87*

[Text] Jeddah, 8 Jun (SPA) — The GCC Ministerial Council ended its 23d ordinary session this afternoon at the Palace of Conferences in Jeddah. The session was chaired by Rashid ibn 'Abdallah al-Nu'aymi, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, and was attended by their highnesses and excellencies, the GCC foreign ministers and the council's secretary-general.

'Abdallah Yaqub Bisharah, secretary general of the GCC, announced the press statement which was issued by the 23d session of the ministerial council held 6-8 June.

Then the UAE minister of state for foreign affairs and chairman of the session delivered a speech in which he said: At the end of our present session and considering the developments in the region, the crucial circumstances and recent developments through which our region is passing, the 23d session of the ministerial council will remain an open session. In conclusion and on your behalf, I am pleased to give thanks for the noble care, good welcome, and generous hospitality we have received from the custodian of the two holy mosques, his wise government, and the fraternal people of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and I wish you success. Thank you.

Council Issues Statement*LD081648 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1545 GMT 8 Jun 87*

[Text] [no dateline as received] Follows the text of the press statement issued by the Ministerial Council of the GCC:

Press Statement Issued by the 23d Session of the GCC Ministerial Council: Jeddah 10-12 Shawwal 1407 AH, corresponding to 6-8 June 1987:

The Ministerial Council held its ordinary 23d. session in the city of Jeddah during the period 10-12 Shawwal 1407 AH, corresponding to 6-8 June 1987. His Excellency Rashid 'Abdallah al-Nu'aymi, the minister of state for foreign affairs of the UAE, chaired the session. All members attended.

The Council studied the political issues and the development of security, military, and economic cooperation on its agenda. The Council discussed the present situation in the Gulf region in light of recent developments and the dangerous escalation of tension, particularly in Gulf waters. This tension was reviewed in terms of it being a threat to the security and stability of the whole region and to the freedom of navigation. The Council also discussed the escalation of threats against the State of Kuwait and how this threatens Kuwait's security and stability. In this connection the Council reaffirms the ties of common destiny and the basis on which the Basic Statute of the Council was established. The statute mandates that any violation against the security of any member-state is an aggression against all members and all member-states will confront this act together with all means at their disposal.

The Council strongly denounced the terrorist and subversive actions which have befallen Kuwait. The Council reaffirmed its support with the State of Kuwait. It favors the measures taken by Kuwait to safeguard its security and stability and to secure its commercial and economic interests.

The Council also studied the issue of freedom of navigation in international waters in the Gulf area. Guided by the resolutions passed by the Supreme Council at its previous session on this issue, the council reaffirmed its commitment to UN Security Council resolutions 540/1983 and 552/1984 which expressed the attitude of the international community on the freedom of navigation in the international waterways and the freedom of passage of commercial shipping to and from the ports of the GCC member-states. The Council appreciated the interest shown by the international community in securing navigation in the international waters of the Gulf. This interest was especially welcome in view of the importance of the area as a vital artery that contributes to the development and strengthening of trade and economic relations among the states of the world and to the realization of the interests of the peoples of the Gulf.

The Council decided to keep its current session open to follow up the developments.

With a spirit of responsibility and guided by the resolutions adopted by the Supreme Council, the Council discussed the Iran-Iraq war and noted that despite the efforts of international organizations and a large number of states, and despite the efforts that were exerted by the international community to achieve a peaceful resolution, this war continues inflict great destruction, cause many casualties and endanger international peace and security. Furthermore, the international community is made anxious by its continuation. The Council confirms its continued readiness to exert more efforts in order to contribute to the creation of a bridge that would lead to a peaceful settlement of the conflict between Iraq and Iran: and it renews its support for the efforts being made at the Security Council and expresses its support for them.

The Council also reviewed the current Arab situation and confirms its continued efforts to remove Arab differences and create a suitable climate that would lead to Arab agreement on the problems facing the Arab nation. Also, it notes with satisfaction the efforts made to clarify the Arab situation and unite the unity of the Palestinian ranks.

It also studied the situation in sister Lebanon. In this regard, the council expresses its most sincere sentiments of sorrow over the assassination of his excellency the late Prime Minister Rashid Karami and conveys its sincere condolences to Lebanon, its president, government and people. It also confirms its previous stances of supporting legitimacy, the preservation of the territorial integrity of Lebanon, and of its regional safety and independence.

The Council also acquainted itself with the latest developments regarding military cooperation among its members. It was satisfied that this development is sound, as it integrates and coordinates activity among the member-states. The Council also decided to submit the draft security strategy approved by the

Council's ministers of interior to the next session of the Supreme Council due to be held in Riyadh. It also agreed to hold a joint ministerial meeting with the EEC on 23 June in Brussels in order to give a positive impetus to speeding the start of official negotiations between the two groups in order to reach a comprehensive agreement on economic cooperation.

Issued in Jeddah 12 Shawwal 1407 AH

Corresponding to 8 June 1987

OAPEC Ministers Hold Meeting in Damascus

Al-Durubi Receives OAPEC Head

JN061907 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1815 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] Damascus — Dr Ghazi al-Durubi, minister of oil and mineral wealth, received OAPEC Secretary General Dr 'Ali 'Atiqah this evening. The two sides reviewed relations of cooperation between Syria and OAPEC, the organization's future plans and ways of developing them, and the possibility of expanding coordination in this field. The two sides also stressed the importance of invigorating OAPEC's activities and supporting it based on Syria's policy of supporting any joint Arab action.

OAPEC Meetings Begin 7 Jun

JN071217 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Damascus — The 58th session of the OAPEC Executive Bureau was inaugurated this morning under 'Abd al-Rahman al-Sultan, the Kuwaiti Oil Ministry under secretary. The inauguration ceremony was attended by OAPEC secretary general 'Ali 'Atiqah and the representatives of Arab state members in the OAPEC Executive Bureau. The Arab states are Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, the Libyan Jamahiriyah, Kuwait, Bahrain, Syria, the UAE, and Iraq. 'Abd al-Rahman al-Sultan, Dr 'Ali 'Atiqah, as well as Dr 'Isa Darwish, Syria's representative in the OAPEC Executive Bureau; and Dr Khalid 'Aqil, Saudi Arabia's representative in the organization spoke during the opening session. They expressed thanks and appreciation for Syria's hosting of the OAPEC Executive Bureau and the OAPEC Ministerial Council and for the generosity and warm welcome in this generous, dear country.

The conferees then began discussing the meeting's agenda, which includes the organization's work program for 1987-91 and the activities of the organization's General Secretariat in the fields of joint Arab projects and technical seminars and conferences concerning the oil industry on both the Arab and international levels. The conferees will also acquaint themselves with a number of reports and publications reflecting the organization's activities. The agenda includes discussions on ways to increase coordination and cooperation in joint ventures. In addition to these subjects, the OAPEC Ministerial Council is expected to discuss on Monday the payment of arrears of some member-states to the organization's budget.

Algerian Minister Arrives

JN080654 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0415 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Belkacem Nabi, the Algerian minister of energy and of chemical and petrochemical industries, arrived in Damascus yesterday evening. In a statement to a SANA correspondent, Nabi expressed his pleasure at visiting Damascus to participate in the OAPEC Ministerial Council meeting, which will open on Wednesday. He said he hoped the session will succeed in reinforcing Arab cooperation. He added: We will hold talks in sisterly Syria with Dr Ghazi al-Durubi [Syrian minister of oil and mineral wealth] on our fraternal bilateral relations in the oil, energy, and petrochemical sectors. We will also review ways of strengthening and consolidating these ties to our mutual benefit.

Meets Syrian Counterpart

JN090740 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
2015 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Dr Ghazi al-Durubi, Syria's minister of oil and mineral wealth, met this evening with Belkacem Nabi, the Algerian minister of energy and of chemical and petrochemical industries. The members of the Algerian minister's delegation were also present. The minister is visiting Syria to attend the OAPEC Ministerial Council meetings. The talks held during the session centered on cooperation between the two fraternal countries in every sector of the economy, with emphasis on the field of oil. In addition, they discussed some topics on the agenda of the OAPEC Ministerial Council meetings.

Dr Muhammad al-'Imadi, minister of economy and foreign trade, also received Belkacem Nabi and his delegation. Minister of Industry 'Ali al-Tarabulsi was present as well. Dr al-'Imadi praised the Algerian revolution and its great achievements. 'Ali al-Tarabulsi expressed Syria's readiness to supply Algeria with Syrian-made products in return for certain raw materials which Syrian industry needs from fraternal Algeria.

The Algerian minister hailed the firm relations between our countries. He said our objective is to promote these ties in the interest of the fraternal peoples of Syria and Algeria. The two sides then agreed to do this. The Algerian minister expressed his readiness to send a technical delegation to Syria to implement these proposals.

UAE Oil Minister Arrives

JN081833 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1730 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] The 38th ministerial meeting of OAPEC begins in Damascus on Wednesday. Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE minister of petroleum and mineral resources, arrived in Damascus for the meeting this afternoon. On hand to welcome him at Damascus International Airport were Dr Ghazi al-Durubi, minister of oil and mineral wealth; Dr Nadir al-Nabulsi, assistant minister of oil and mineral wealth; Dr 'Ali 'Atiqah, secretary general of OAPEC; Dr 'Isa Darwish, OAPEC Executive Bureau member

and Syria's representative to the organization; Dr 'Ali Humaydan, UAE ambassador in Damascus; embassy staff; and senior officials of the Ministry of Oil and Mineral Wealth. Soon after his arrival, Dr al-'Utaybah made a statement for television:

[Begin recording] I am happy to be visiting my second home, Syria, and to convey greetings from UAE President Shaykh

Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan to his brother His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad and greetings from the UAE people to their brethren the Syrian Arab people. I am also happy to make this visit to participate in the ministerial meeting of OAPEC and to meet with my brother Dr Ghazi al-Durubi with whom I will exchange views concerning bilateral cooperation. [end recording]

PLO Officials, Israeli 'Leftist' Parties To Meet

JN070704 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English
7 June 87 p 1

[By Lamis K. Andoni in Tunis]

[Text] The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) has embarked on a campaign of increased contacts with Israeli peace groups and world Jews as part of its efforts to build support for the convening of an international conference on the Middle East.

A meeting is scheduled to be held next week in Budapest between PLO officials and members of Israeli leftist parties which support the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and oppose the Jewish state's occupation of Arab lands, according to senior PLO officials here.

The timing of the Budapest meeting will coincide with the beginning of a trial in Israel of four left-wing activists who participated in a meeting with PLO officials in Bucharest, Romania, last year, and thereby will constitute an open challenge to the Israeli law which prohibits Israelis from contacts with the PLO.

However, the Budapest meeting is of additional significance on two counts; first, the Israeli delegation attending the meeting includes Sephardim (Oriental Jews) and second it will be the beginning of a new PLO political campaign to focus more attention on internal Israeli opinion as well as world Jews.

Oriental Jews in Israel have traditionally been one of the major sources of support for Israeli right-wing political groups though they enjoy only an inferior status in the Jewish state. Palestinian officials here said that they had found a recent shift in the stand of Sephardim vis-a-vis the Palestinians. "While the older generation of the group is dedicated to the Zionist ideology and goals, Sephardim youth are not attached to the Zionist dream and are more concerned with their inferior and oppressed status in the Israeli society," according to a senior PLO official who spoke to the *Jordan Times* recently.

"We believe that it is extremely important to strengthen tendencies for peace among the Oriental-Jews and consequently to loosen the grip over them of the rightwing parties in Israel," he said.

The emphasis of the proposed Israeli-Palestinian meeting, however, will not be confined to Oriental Jews but will include all sectors of the Israeli societies which support Palestinian rights, according to PLO officials. In fact, the PLO seems to have a long-term strategy aimed at trying to contribute to creating a sympathetic Israeli internal public opinion which could pressure the Israeli Government to change its position towards the Palestinians and the PLO.

The recent meeting in Algiers of the Palestine National Council (PNC) adopted a resolution calling for "contacts and relations with all democratic forces in Israel which oppose Israeli expansionism and occupation (of Arab lands) and support the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and an independent state."

However, the PLO does not have any illusions over contacts with Israelis and "we are not hoping for a radical change in the near future, but we believe that building bridges with Israeli groups which support the Palestinians will eventually strengthen this tendency in Israel," said a senior PLO official.

PFLP Official Comments on Ties With Syria, Egypt

JN050808 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic
3 Jun 87 p 19

[Interview with Taysir Qub'ah, member of the PFLP Political Bureau, by Basimah Nafadi in Bahrain; date not given]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] *Al-Ittihad*: How can Palestinian-Syrian relations develop on a sound basis?

Taysir Qub'ah: Historically, relations between the Palestinian revolution and Syria have been healthy. Syria was one of the bases of the Palestinian revolution. However, there have been political differences. We in the PFLP believe that the resolutions adopted by the current PNC session have eliminated the political differences between the PLO and Syria, for these resolutions form a common political ground that binds us with Syria and all Arab nationalists.

Al-Ittihad: The brothers in Syria may not see it that way, for some Palestinian organizations have been asked to bide their time and not return to Syria.

Taysir Qub'ah: So far Syria has not adopted a hostile attitude toward the PNC, and we will return to Damascus. I believe that the PNC resolutions, which emphasized the importance of relations between the PLO and Syria, will restore Palestinian-Syrian relations. The PLO Executive Committee and all nationalists, both Palestinians and Arabs, as well as friends, must work to eliminate the misunderstanding between Syria and the brothers in Fatah.

Al-Ittihad: We heard about a working paper presented by the PLO, and specifically Fatah, to the Soviet Union. It defines the premises of Syrian-Palestinian joint action and relations. The paper was supposed to have been discussed during President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to the Soviet Union.

Taysir Qub'ah: Undoubtedly the Soviets want to eliminate the misunderstanding between the Fatah Central Committee and Syria. This is not new. They have wanted to do so ever since the crisis between Syria and Fatah began. The Soviets have been trying to eliminate the misunderstanding. It is not unlikely that our Soviet friends discussed the matter during President al-Asad's visit to Moscow. The Soviets always support a policy of Arab solidarity that enables the Arab states to confront the threats to the Arab nation.

Al-Ittihad: You have referred to differences between Fatah and Syria. However, as we know, even the DFLP's relations with Syria have been troubled, and 'Isam 'Abd al-Latif is in prison.

Taysir Qub'ah: It was strange that a particular member was arrested in Syria. However, some of our members are currently

being detained in Jordan, Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, and throughout the Arab region. Does the arrest of one member harm relations between the DFLP and Syria? Many Arab states prevent the entry of Palestinians and deport them. Do we base our policy on the arrest or mistreatment of one of our members? If that were so, we would not have relations with any regime in the world. To my knowledge, the DFLP offices in Damascus remain open and active.

Al-Ittihad: Egypt has severed relations with the PLO and closed down its offices. Meanwhile, many people believe that the PNC decision on Egypt was watered down. What is your comment?

Taysir Qub'ah: We shall continue to struggle with the various political information and economic means at our disposal to bring Egypt back to the Arab ranks. Egypt's departure from the confrontation camp led to all the deterioration in the Arab situation, and we are still paying the price. The Egyptian regime claims that the PLO is the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and that it does not interfere in PLO decisions.

This claim notwithstanding, the Egyptian decision to close down the PLO offices and to sever relations with the PLO is a kind of interference in the Palestinian decisionmaking process. By exerting such pressure, the Egyptian regime is interfering in practice. However, we are free to make the decisions that suit our revolution.

Al-Ittihad: How can the plan that is being implemented in the West Bank and Gaza Strip be confronted? The circumstances that are being created sometimes impose themselves.

Taysir Qub'ah: The plan is not new. Israel has been threatening inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza Strip ever since its occupation began in 1967. Israel has been trying to implement the autonomy policy — the Palestinian part of the Camp David accords — ever since 1979. However, the continuation of our people's rebellion within the occupied territory has caused autonomy to fail. All political plotting and attempts to wipe out our people politically and militarily have not succeeded. Our weapon is our people, and they have proven themselves capable of foiling all attempts to undermine the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. [passage omitted]

USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation Arrives for Visit
LD081321 Algiers APS in English 1107 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Algiers, 8/6/87 (APS) — A Soviet parliamentary delegation led by the vice president of the Soviet Supreme Presidium, Arnold Ryuytel, arrived on Sunday [7 June] on a few days visit in Algeria during which he will hold talks with a delegation of the People's National Assembly (APN).

Parliamentarians Hold Talks
LD082308 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Algerian and Soviet parliamentarians held talks today at the People's National Assembly. Their discussion focused on bilateral relations, the Near East, the Arab Maghreb, and international security. The delegations were led by Arnold Ryuytel, deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Presidium of the Republic of Estonia, and Djelloul Melaika, deputy president of the People's National Assembly.

Officials Receive Delegation
LD090105 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] After holding talks this morning with members of the People's National Assembly, the delegation of Soviet parliamentarians from the USSR Supreme Soviet was received by Mr Mohamed Cherif Messaadia [chief official in charge of the FLN Central Committee's permanent secretariat] this afternoon. The two sides held common views with regard to the questions under discussion; namely, the Palestinian issue, an international conference on the Near East, the Saharan question, and peace and security. Tribute was paid to the initiative for peace and security undertaken by the Soviet Union, particularly since the 27th CPSU Congress.

Mr Arnold Ryuytel, the head of the Soviet delegation, was also received by Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi.

President Receives French Minister Pasqua
LD082134 Paris International Service in French 2030 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] The last day of the official 48-hour visit to Algeria by Mr Charles Pasqua, the French minister of interior: After meeting with his counterpart, Mr M'hamed Hadj Yala, as well as with Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi and Mr Mohammed Cherif Messaadia, the FLN's number-two man, Mr Pasqua was today received by the head of state. During his talks with Mr Chadli Bendjedid, the minister again stressed the good cooperation which exists between Paris and Algiers in the fight against terrorism. Mr Pasqua made the following comments to Eduard Pele:

[Begin Pasqua recording][Words indistinct] that Algiers occupies a privileged position, and that considering the personal influence President Chadli has had with a number of countries in the Near and Middle East, it was important for us to be able to discuss matters with him and his chief advisors on the regional situation. The problem of terrorism cannot be separated from the general political problem of this region's destabilization. The Algerian authorities have always shown a great deal of understanding and a willingness to help us, and we are very grateful for this. [end recording]

Mr Pasqua also specified that a positive outcome to the problems of the Maghreb community in France could be expected.

President Bendjedid Meets With Envoy to Libya
LD081948 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] President Chadli Bendjedid today received Charles Pasqua, the French minister of interior, who has been in Algeria on an official visit since last Saturday [6 June]. The meeting took place in the presence of Hadj Yala, minister of interior and localities.

The head of state also received Abdelkader Hadjar, the Algerian ambassador to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah. Hadjar held talks in Tripoli yesterday with President [title as heard] Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi on bilateral relations and questions of mutual interest.

President Delivers Liberation Day Speech

AB071310 Ndjamea Domestic Service in French
0530 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Speech to the nation by President Hissain Habre in Ndjamea on 6 June on the 5th anniversary of Ndjamea's liberation on 7 June 1982 — recorded]

[Text] Fellow Chadians. On this great occasion, the 5th anniversary of the glorious day of national liberation, unity, and martyrs, I warmly congratulate you for the great task you accomplished with such determination. It was a dedication based on your faith in the just cause you are defending and your deep attachment to the fatherland, from which no temptation could divert you.

For 5 years and through the various trials of war, the Chadian nation has waged a struggle for liberation, reconciliation, reconstruction, and development in a spirit vividly marked (everywhere) by civic and moral courage, tenacity, and the blood of sacrifice. Liberation, yes, for a people can only remain true to themselves by preserving their identity and dignity, by enjoying their material and spiritual wealth, by developing their creative powers, and by charting their own destiny. No people, not for anything in the world, should accept foreign occupation, which results in slavery, the worst sign of dishonor for human beings. (It is thanks to) the considerable efforts and sacrifices of the Chadian people that we have attained the present results before the world.

It was not long ago that almost half the nation still suffered under the Libyan invaders, with our villages and towns experiencing all kinds of atrocities. A large number of our brothers and sisters were humiliated, tortured, and even simply murdered. Our palm-groves were set ablaze and our livestock decimated. Now, the situation is comforting, thanks to the victories won over the invaders.

As for the long and costly liberation war, we must mention the battles of Fada, Koro, and Ouadi Doum, which have been decisive in the course of the Libya-Chad conflict. Eternal glory to our martyrs and may God bless their souls! Glory to our FANT, to which the people will remain forever grateful! We hail their heroism, devotion, and sense of honor and duty.

Of course, the victories we now celebrate are, first of all, due to our Armed Forces. However, they are also those of the entire Chadian nation, and of all our friends around the world. These victories are those of the entire Chadian people — that is men, women, and children who stood up as one and willingly contributed to the sacrifices demanded by the war effort. Each Chadian gave what he could afford and often denied himself necessities. The Chadian people should feel proud, for today we are all appreciating the results of our efforts and, in particular, feverishly enjoying the succulent fruit of the hour of liberation. We also owe these victories to Chad's friends who supported our struggle materially, diplomatically, and morally, as proof of the most active solidarity with our country.

Fellow Chadians, we have just scored great victories, but we must know that we have yet to fully attain our objective. In fact, the

extreme north of our country is still occupied and the enemy continues to increase the number of its troops there.

Similarly, the Libyan slavedrivers have not given up their terrorist activities and their criminal acts of subversion. The enemy still seeks to take advantage of the weakness and opportunism of others. The Libyan expansionist regime has not given up its desire to destroy Chad. This is why the war effort must be pursued until the total liberation of our sacred territory is achieved.

Therefore, we must continue to be vigilant to mercilessly crush the (?agents) of disunity and subversion, the traitors in the pay of foreigners, and all the devils hampering the progress of our struggle for unity, harmony, stability, and peace. The Chadian people have shed much blood and sweat for these major goals and cannot now let their achievements be spoiled by scabby sheep searching for (?all sorts) of fortunes. The people's wrath and the fury of the FANT will do justice by annihilating all the fatherland's enemies who block the Chadian people's progress.

Fellow Chadians, the national liberation struggle for which we gave our best must be achieved to attain harmony and perfect understanding among Chadians. (?The country's) constant preoccupation is how to free itself and engage in reconstruction and development; all the minds and bodies of its sons are needed.

This is why during the 5 years of the Third Republic we have placed special emphasis on the need for all our brothers in exile to join the Ndjamea government. In fact, significant results have been achieved within the framework of this reconciliation policy, which must be further intensified. The government of the Third Republic and the National Union for Independence and Revolution will relentlessly pursue its policy of rallying to assume the exciting mission of building a new Chad. However, (?we emphasize) that this policy must in no way question the positive achievements of the great struggle carried out so far. Instead, these accomplishments must help strengthen and broaden the process of national rebirth.

We must spare our country harmful political machinations and disastrous arrangements inspired and even planned by foreigners. The aim of these arrangements is to weaken institutions and, therefore, to plunge Chad into civil war once more. To be precise, we want to bring Chadians together, not divide them and destroy what has been achieved; our objective is to unite and build our country. We must build our country, which is in urgent need of construction, and never allow the liberation war's priorities to divert us from the tasks of reconstruction and development.

The essential needs of a people are adequate food, decent clothing, adequate health care, good education, and decent shelter. This is why continued efforts have been made toward economic redress, rehabilitating our medical and educational facilities, as well as improving our communications network. The situation in this sector is serious. Many countries, in fact, have been confronted with serious difficulties caused by the unfavorable international economic climate, but due to its own peculiarities, our country's situation is exceptional and, therefore, requires exceptional effort and assistance. First of all, extraordinary efforts are needed at the national level; that is why we must recognize that we ourselves must do the bulk of the work.

We must work hard, show discipline (on all levels), and rigorously and methodically manage all our (?development) structures. The entire country must be a worksite and all its available resources must be mobilized. Thus, by convincingly assuming our own responsibilities, the countries and international organizations that have already helped Chad considerably will further demonstrate their solidarity with us.

We must recognize that over the past 5 years, our efforts, supported by the international community, have helped to substantially improve our economic, social, and cultural situation. Thus, it is now comforting to note that the problem of famine has nearly been solved, while hope has returned to the country as a result of resumed essential activities necessary for the country's development. Let us continue moving in this direction and at this pace by improving and steadily increasing our achievements.

Fellow Chadians, we must complete the liberation of our dear nation, consolidate national unity, and continue the efforts for development. But all this requires peace, and we need a just and lasting peace. This is why no opportunity to attain a peaceful solution to Libya's aggression against Chad has been overlooked. Thus, the government has shown its great readiness [for peace] and always adopted very conciliatory positions any time new moves toward peace have been initiated either by a state or by an international organization. Chad has even called for and encouraged such initiatives.

In the meantime, the OAU has examined the Libya-Chad conflict, while our nation has sincerely supported the OAU Ad Hoc Committee in the course of its mission. Moreover, our country is represented at all the committee's (?meetings), putting at its disposal all the (?elements) and information necessary to accomplish its mission. This is another example of our goodwill and our readiness to seek a peaceful solution.

However, we have noted — as has the entire world — that the Libyan regime is deliberately undermining the laudable efforts being made by the OAU, and does this with an unworthy disdain and arrogance. This deadlocked situation has once again shown who is the aggressor and who is the victim. (?An avowed) war-monger pretends to be a lover of peace. Thus, Libyan-Chadian relations have been characterized by war and [words indistinct] with the rest of the world.

Our nation, respectful of the UN and OAU Charters and conscious of its vital interests, has pursued on the international level an open-door policy of cooperation. Thanks to this policy, the Chadian state has succeeded in broadening and increasing the scope of its relations of cooperation. This is an important factor for development and security. In fact, the world is increasingly interdependent because tensions and imbalances threaten peace and security. This is why it is essential to foster friendship and solidarity among the nations and the peoples. As with friendship and solidarity, justice and equality are also necessary, for nations that are based on inequality and exploitation — as is the case in today's world — inevitably engender clashes and conflicts. It is comforting to note an increased awareness of the unequal development and poverty in which most of the world continues to live, and of the need to find a solution agreeable to all parties.

Fellow Chadians, since 7 June 1982, you have made so many efforts and sacrifices, and have overcome so many seemingly insurmountable obstacles! It is no exaggeration to say that Chad has come a long way, and that the road has been long and full of blood and sweat. The victories scored during the liberation war, the successes recorded within the framework of national reconciliation, and the cultural, social, and economic achievements all are the results of this bitter combat. We believe that we have not seen the last of our sufferings and that we must not relax our efforts. The experience we are undergoing has strengthened our national temperament and increased our patriotic conscience, (?all this) on the indestructible foundations of a Chadian nation united, free, and forever sovereign.

What is nicer and more noble than to [words indistinct]. Let us trust our virtues and abilities and let us move forward toward our great common ideals.

Long live Chad!

Visits Faya-Largeau 7 Jun

AB071226 Paris AFP in English 1150 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Ndjamen, June 7 (AFP) — President Hissein Habre and several members of the Chadian Government visited the oasis town of Faya-Largeau, in northern Chad, on Sunday to attend ceremonies marking the fifth anniversary of the regime. President Habre, who seized power here on June 7, 1982, said the visit to Faya-Largeau, capital of the northern province Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti, was a "symbolic event."

Among the president's entourage was the leader of the National Armed Forces (FANT), Hassan Djamous, who led the successful military operation earlier this year against Libyan forces in the north of Chad.

On arrival at Faya-Largeau, President Habre rode on camel-back from the airport into the town centre where he was met by enthusiastic crowds, Radio Chad reported. Mr. Habre had not visited his native Faya-Largeau since his forces had to abandon the oasis in 1983, after heavy bombardment of the town by Libyan warplanes.

In a speech late Saturday, Mr. Habre said that although his forces had achieved "major victories," Chad had "not yet fully achieved its objective," which observers said was a clear reference to the Aozou Strip after its defeat at Faya-Largeau last March, Mr. Habre said.

Marches and processions were held Sunday in Ndjamen, where crowds of students and trade union militants chanted slogans demanding the recovery of the Aozou Strip, a region where major oil deposits are believed to be concentrated.

Commentary on Al-Qadhdhafi's 'Negative Attitude'

AB051747 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1330 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] As you have heard, the OAU's Ad Hoc Committee delegation was not received in Tripoli by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi because he is said to have had other fish to fry. This is surprising since we know the Chad-Libya border conflict has prompted many heads of state to take initiatives designed to support the efforts of Chadian and Libyan leaders. With this attitude, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has once again shown his complete unwillingness to help the OAU in its attempts to resolve the conflict.

In fact, at the meeting of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee held in Libreville [Gabon] in April 1987, Tripoli adopted a policy of abstention. Again in April, at a meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee's subcommittee of experts on the Chad-Libya conflict, not a single Libyan was present. Moreover, just a few days ago, Al-Qadhdhafi categorically refused to receive the OAU Ad Hoc Committee delegation, which included OAU Secretary General Ide Oumarou. In the face of such a negative attitude, there is

every reason to wonder if the Tripoli regime will help find a solution to the Chad-Libya border dispute. Honestly speaking, it is hard to say it is willing to do so.

In a recent interview to AFP, Gabonese Minister of State Martin Bongo, leader of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee delegation, expressed the committee's desire to ask the Libyan colonel to cooperate frankly and sincerely in finding a peaceful solution to the conflict. But is Al-Qadhdhafi frank or sincere? His various inopportune and ranting statements have proven the contrary. Al-Qadhdhafi has closed his door to the OAU Ad Hoc Committee delegation. Will he open it to the experts? That is hardly certain, for the colonel, who leads an oligarchic and dictatorial regime in Tripoli, is rather preoccupied by the crushing defeat just suffered by his troops at the hands of the Chadian National Armed Forces.

Peace: Al-Qadhdhafi has no concept of this sacred word. In any case, the Libyan colonel's offensive behavior will not affect the Chadian Government's readiness to strive for a peaceful solution to the conflict. The head of state, who has always openly voiced his goodwill, has just confirmed it by personally receiving the OAU Ad Hoc Committee delegation.

UKTUBAR Interviews Sidqi on Economy, IMF Talks
JN290706 Cairo UKTUBAR in Arabic 24 May 87 pp 3-9

[Interview with Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi by Salah Muntasir, chairman of the board and editor in chief of *Uktubar* magazine, in Cairo — date not given]

[Excerpts][Passage omitted][Muntasir] Let us imagine that the prime minister is a physician whose duty is to treat his patient. What is the current condition of the patient entrusted in your care since last November?

[Sidqi] He is an exacting patient, but his situation is not hopeless.

[Muntasir] This is in reference to his general condition. What about the serious diseases endangering his life?

[Sidqi] The most serious diseases confronting this patient are a huge deficit in the balance of payments due to hard currency revenues which are far less than expenditures, a deficit in the general budget due to the fact that state revenues in hard currency are less than expenditures, increased inflation, and a slow increase in production rates.

[Muntasir] Six months have passed since November. What have you achieved in this time?

[Sidqi] We began by investigating production and costs. The results will not be seen immediately. This takes time. However, I am confident that they will appear in the near future. Second, we devoted our attention to the issue of exports. I must admit here that President Mubarak has placed great emphasis on this issue. Third, we completed the formulation of a new 5-year plan. We achieved all this in addition to very difficult negotiations with the IMF.

[Muntasir] Before turning to these negotiations, I would first like to ask you about the points you have already mentioned. I would like to ask you about exports. Have the measures which you have taken produced any positive results?

[Sidqi] I can tell you this. For the past 2 months, no cargo plane leaving Egypt has had any empty space. All planes leave with a full load. We are now faced with the complaint that there is no room on any plane which leaves. That is why we intend to increase the number of cargo planes belonging to Egypt Air. Exported products, such as vegetables and fruits, must be shipped quickly.

The tourist season has also produced positive results, thanks be to God. In the wake of the recent exchange rate measures, I believe that tourism in Egypt will improve.

[Muntasir] I noticed that in your reference to negotiations with the IMF, you emphasized that they were very difficult.

[Sidqi] This is the reality of the situation. Negotiations with the IMF really were very difficult.

[Muntasir] Why?

[Sidqi] First of all, it must be agreed that we were the ones who approached the IMF.

[Muntasir] How did you accomplish this?

[Sidqi] When Egypt's resources decreased for reasons which are well known, such as the drop in oil prices, the decline in revenue from tourism, and the decrease in remittances from Egyptians abroad, Egypt found itself unable to repay its debts to certain countries in 1986. Therefore, Egypt's debts and interest accrued while our resources did not allow us to settle these debts.

Our only solution was to ask the creditor countries to reschedule our debts. This can only happen if the IMF, in which the creditor countries are members, testifies that our economy is sound and then recommends that the creditor countries reschedule our debts to them. Negotiations with the IMF were therefore very important, and we were the ones who approached this group.

It is the IMF's opinion that it is trying to defend its members' interests. The IMF believes that if we want to postpone our debts to these members, then we must undertake some measures which will guarantee the repayment of these postponed debts. Hence, the IMF looks at this matter from a purely economic angle. It makes certain requests. We should in fact take measures without first receiving a request from the IMF. If we want to remedy our economic situation, then we must implement such measures whether or not there is a request from the IMF. However, we disagreed with the IMF on some of these measures.

[Muntasir] What measures were these?

[Sidqi] Let me give an example. The IMF asked us to increase the interest rate on deposits and loans. The IMF believes that this will result in an increase in savings and a rationalization of investments. Our response was that this measure would result in increased investment costs and, consequently, less investments. This situation is very detrimental.

[Muntasir] Were there any other points of disagreement with the IMF?

[Sidqi] They wanted us to abolish subsidies on commodities. Such a measure would raise the prices of these commodities. However, we rejected this.

[Muntasir] What other disagreements arose with the IMF?

[Sidqi] They wanted us to freeze wages. We also disagreed with them on this.

[Muntasir] On what did you reach agreement?

[Sidqi] We agreed on a number of economic reforms. In my opinion, these reforms should be implemented even without a request from the IMF. These reforms will be incorporated in new economic plans. We cannot continue the large deficit in the balance of payments which has faced us for years. This deficit must be rectified by increasing exports, reducing imports, attracting remittances from Egyptians abroad, encouraging revenue from tourism, and increasing production.

[Muntasir] Much has been said about subsidies. Some party newspapers have even reported that it has already been agreed to abolish subsidies.

[Sidqi] Frankly, we have not reached agreement on this issue with the IMF. We rejected the idea of abolishing subsidies and of dealing with commodities at their real prices, for this would overburden citizens. This issue affects a large number of people. However, I believe in fixing the prices of commodities in a way that will reflect the real cost. Then we can subsidize these commodities by defining this subsidy in the budget or by limiting the distribution of these commodities through ration cards. [passage omitted]

[Muntasir] Our agreement with the IMF needs further explanation. What is more important, however, is to know the significance of reaching an agreement.

[Sidqi] Its significance lies in the following three points: First, there is the meaning behind this agreement. The IMF will only reach an agreement if it believes that we are following the correct path and our future prospects are good. Otherwise, the IMF would not have recommended that creditors postpone our debts and it would not have granted us a loan. An agreement with the IMF is a certificate we must have in hand to achieve the second objective; that is, rescheduling debts with the Western countries which are IMF members, and with the PRC, also an IMF member.

[Muntasir] How many countries will reschedule our debts?

[Sidqi] There are 14 countries involved, including the United States, Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Italy, Spain, Australia, China, and Canada.

[Muntasir] Let us return to the third point concerning the importance of our agreement with the IMF.

[Sidqi] The new loan which we will receive, even if it is not that big, shows that the IMF is reassured about the soundness of our economic situation.

[Muntasir] What is the sum involved?

[Sidqi] The amount the IMF will give to you is basically determined by your quota within the IMF. Egypt's quota is 500 million Special Drawing Rights, which is equivalent to \$640 million. On the basis of our economic situation, we can receive half our quota; that is, \$320 million paid to us in two installments.

[Muntasir] What do you mean when you say that we will receive payment on the basis of our economic situation?

[Sidqi] IMF loans depend on one's economic state of affairs. They depend on whether your economy is strong, weak, or very bad. The worse your economic situation is, the larger the loan the IMF will grant to you. Loans can start with 50 percent of the state's quota in the IMF, and many increase to four times this quota. Thank God, Egypt's economic situation is not bad. This is proven by the fact that the loan allocated to it is within the range of 50 percent.

[Muntasir] Why will the IMF give the \$320 million loan allocated to Egypt in two installments instead of one?

[Sidqi] Perhaps because it believes that we are not in urgent need of the entire sum. It also wants to see how Egypt will perform in the economic field in the near future.

[Muntasir] Speaking frankly, can we consider this to be some type of custodianship?

[Sidqi] No. Who would agree to such a custodianship? One can say that this is a kind of cooperation which does not harm our sovereignty.

[Muntasir] Let us turn to the Paris Club, which Egypt has approached, the group that welcomes those who are bankrupt.

[Sidqi] Why don't we say those who have excuses? Even the richest countries sometimes find themselves in a difficult situation for which they cannot be blamed. We found ourselves in such a situation for reasons which are well known, the most important being a lack of funds resulting from the drop in oil prices. We were faced with a real predicament. What should I do? Our state of affairs cannot be described as one of bankruptcy. It was only a predicament. There is a big difference between the two. Bankruptcy affects the future, but a predicament is a temporary state.

[Muntasir] What will happen at the Paris Club meetings?

[Sidqi] The Paris Club is composed of the countries to which we are indebted. As I have already stated, this involves 14 countries.

[Muntasir] How much are we indebted to them?

[Sidqi] The accrued debts we owe to these countries for 1986, 1987, and 1988 total \$5 billion.

[Muntasir] And what are the sums we are required to pay?

[Sidqi] During their meeting on 21 and 22 [not further specified], these countries agree to give us a 5-year grace period starting from 1988. After this date, we will settle all accrued debts over a period of 5 years.

[Muntasir] During this time, large interest will be added to the \$5 billion.

[Sidqi] No interest will be calculated on either the original loan or on the unpaid interest during the grace period.

[Muntasir] Does this mean that in the next 5 years, from 1988 to 1993, we will only pay to these countries the debts accrued during this period?

[Sidqi] No. We will negotiate a 5-year grace period for each year's debt. We will then commence repaying the debt after these 5-year periods.

[Muntasir] Does this mean that in the next 5 years we will not repay any debts?

[Sidqi] We will only repay the debts owed to countries outside the Paris Club, as well as foreign debts to banks, not countries. These debts are in fact not big.

[Muntasir] Why did we ask for a 5-year grace period?

[Sidqi] Because the second 5-year development plan will be implemented during this period. We want to implement the development plan while we are relaxed and not overburdened by repaying debts.

[Muntasir] Does the agreement with the Paris Club tackle the issue of debts with all members; that is, the 14 countries?

[Sidqi] Following the Paris Club sessions, we will hold meetings with each country to conclude bilateral agreements on the rescheduling of debts.

[Muntasir] Does this mean that the terms will differ from one country to another?

[Sidqi] As a basic rule, what is agreed upon in the Paris Club will be the minimum level on which agreement will be reached with each country. In the bilateral agreements it will be possible to improve the terms. It is possible to have an 8-year grace period with some countries.

[Muntasir] It seems that the outlook for the future will not be dark. Will the next year be a period in which we can catch our breath?

[Sidqi] No. The coming period will be one of intensive development. One day we will be faced with all the creditors whose debts were postponed, asking us to repay our debts. We must work to prepare for that day. During the coming years, we must increase production and imports — this will be a development stage.

[Muntasir] Does this situation call for modernizing some of our laws?

[Sidqi] One hundred percent.

[Muntasir] The laws pertaining to workers, for example?

[Sidqi] I would like to affirm to you that our current laws are excellent. The most important thing is to implement them.

[Muntasir] Is the debtor stronger than the creditor?

[Sidqi] Stronger for a while.

[Muntasir] Until when?

[Sidqi] Until the debtor becomes bankrupt. Then the debtor will go to the creditor, asking forgiveness and seeking to satisfy him.

Mubarak, Husayn Show 'Clear Interest' in Gulf War
JN071210 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 5 Jun 87 p 3

[Editorial: "Justifiable Interest"]

[Text] Reports on the important talks held between President Mubarak and King Husayn in Amman on 3 June indicate a clear interest in the serious developments in the Gulf war and in the central and crucial issue of convening an international peace conference.

It is not the first time the two Arab leaders have expressed their anxiety at the danger of the continuation of the Gulf war, which threatens the security of the entire region with consequences that may be difficult to control. The sense of national responsibility felt by both Mubarak and Husayn and their fear that a miscalculation may bring about direct intervention by outside powers have put the Gulf war at the top of the issues discussed during their recent talks. Both leaders correctly believe that Mideast issues have become so entangled that it will be difficult to talk about progress toward resolving the Palestinian question without achieving parallel progress in ending the Gulf war or resolving the Lebanese problem.

Egypt has repeatedly declared its rejection and condemnation of this war. The serious repercussions of the conflict not only harm and threaten Iraq's peace and security, but they may also harm and undermine the peace, security, and stability of the entire region.

Everyone is aware of Egypt's continuous efforts to end the war through its bilateral contacts with friendly countries and states concerned with the issue, and at international conferences and organizations.

The clear interest shown by Mubarak and Husayn during their recent talks on the war is significant. It is tantamount to a call to regional countries and to the forces concerned with the security of such a strategically important part of the world to act before it is too late.

It is not a secret that on several occasions Egypt has shown its readiness to contribute seriously and effectively toward containing the threats posed by the war. It has shown its readiness to safeguard the security of the Gulf states as a first and necessary step toward achieving the principal goal; namely, ending the war so that the Arab nation will regain its strength and prestige. However, such a readiness will always depend on what the parties directly concerned intend to do, as well as on these states' mobilization of all resources to end the aggression and stop the shedding of Arab and Muslim blood.

AL-AKHBAR Praises Efforts of Mubarak, King Husayn
JN071354 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 5 Jun 87 p 4

[Editorial: "Sincere Coordination To Champion the Arab Cause"]

[Text] Relations between Egypt and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan are a good example of what relations between fraternal states with common ties of history, language, and religion should

be like. They are working together for common causes and interests. They are working in broad daylight away from the plots concocted in darkness by other Arab states to achieve personal goals or to satisfy strange and suspect whims.

At a time when some Arab leaders are making moves far from and, indeed, in opposition to the basic causes of the Arab homeland, Egypt and Jordan are working together silently and tirelessly to mobilize the greatest possible international support for Arab causes, foremost among which is the Palestinian issue. The diplomatic moves of President Mubarak and King Husayn of Jordan, on both the Arab and international level, have made it possible to advance the issue of an international peace conference and to gain significant international support for it. Such a conference is viewed by many as a good opportunity not to be missed, particularly since many of the parties concerned have accepted the principle of convening it.

While other Arab sides are seeking to obstruct every sincere effort to solve the Palestinian question through peaceful and civilized means, the Egyptian and Jordanian leaders continue their sincere endeavors and consultations. Their only direct interest is to champion Arab rights.

'Abd al-Majid Discusses Tabah, Meets MFO Official

NC081826 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Dr 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with the members of the national committee on Tabah today. They discussed the Israeli defense plea with a view to preparing Egypt's reply, which will be submitted to the international arbitration panel on 12 October.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid also met with the director general of the MFO. They discussed cooperation and coordination and the tasks of the MFO in Sinai, including those connected with Tabah.

Security Receives Report on Iranian Subversion

PM081553 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic 4 Jun 87 pp 1,4

[Ayman Nur Report: "Secret Meetings in Cairo and Tehran To Assassinate Senior Officials; Setting Up a Hizballah Branch in Egypt To Declare Islamic Revolution!"]

[Text] *Al-Wafd* has learned that a major security service received a report from a foreign embassy in Cairo last month on the role being played by Iranian intelligence in Egypt. The report reveals detailed information on the quarters, companies, banks, and individuals dealing with Iranian intelligence and the Egyptian affairs office of the Supreme Council of the Islamic Revolution in Tehran. Senior Egyptian officials were surprised by the sensitive information contained in the report with regard to secret meetings held last February inside and outside Egypt and attended by some Egyptian elements and senior Iranian intelligence officials. The report also reveals information about assassination attempts against senior officials in Egypt to help launch an Islamic revolution! The report named a senior [Islamic] scholar to lead the revolution. The report ends with three final

pages headed "Opinion on the Foregoing." The report, prepared by the embassy of a major foreign state, begins by revealing details of a meeting held on 18 February in a building belonging to Iranian intelligence, located north of Tehran. The 4-hour meeting was attended by Egyptians and high-ranking Iranian leaders. The report claims that at that meeting the Egyptian elements presented a 66-page study in Arabic under the title "A Comprehensive Study of the Situation and Conditions in Egypt." The early hours of the meeting were devoted to discussing the detention, subjugation, torture, and mistreatment to which members of religious groups in Egypt are being subjected. A senior Iranian official proposed that the meeting should work toward setting up a branch in Egypt for what is called Hizballah. All those present agreed to this proposal! S.A., an Egyptian, and Mohammadali Taskhiri, an Iranian, were authorized to prepare a comprehensive study on the proposed branch and present it to Hojjat ol-Islam Reyshahri for approval and blessing and then for endorsement by a senior Iranian official. The report also reveals the names of certain individuals, quarters, companies, and banks mediating between Egyptian elements and Iranian intelligence or dealing directly with it. Foremost among these was the Iranian Interests Office in Egypt, which was closed on 13 May. The report confirms that Iranian intelligence has allocated \$5 million a year to finance this office and [the proposed] Hizballah office in Egypt. The report reveals the history of Mahmud Mohtadi, whom the Egyptian authorities deported to Iran last month. He was found to be a member of the "Student Followers of the Line of the Imam" group, which detained the U.S. diplomats in Tehran after the eruption of the Iranian revolution under the leadership of Ayatollah Khomeini. It was revealed that he was highly trained by Iranian intelligence and had previously been appointed diplomatic attache at the Iranian Embassy in Algiers. The report prepared by the foreign embassy was sent to a major [Egyptian] security service and revealed the names of Egyptian figures who dealt with the Iranian Interests Office before it was closed down. It also revealed the names of magazines and papers that received financial support or published advertisements paid for by Iran at the rate of \$20,000 a month. The report supplies information about a bank in Cairo, claiming that some of its employees are in fact Iranian intelligence agents financing certain activities, and that another bank is simultaneously playing the same role. The report warns against the role played by a private maritime company in conjunction with another company that was recently liquidated. It claims the two companies supplied Iranian intelligence with information about ships belonging to Gulf states that transit the Suez Canal, and that these two companies tried to bribe employees to allow vessels carrying arms to Iran to transit the canal!

Al-Janzuri Presents Draft Plan to Parliament

NC081622 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Excerpt] The People's Assembly resumed its meetings under Speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub this morning. At the beginning of today's session, the assembly approved a draft bill to extend the president's powers to issue decrees having the force of law for another year from 29 May 1987 in order to safeguard the country's economy.

At the same session, Dr Kamal al-Janjuri, deputy prime minister and minister of planning and international cooperation, presented the draft of the second 5-year plan, due to run from 1987 to 1992. He noted that the new plan seeks to increase the domestic product by 22.6 billion pounds, which is tantamount to an annual growth rate of 5.5 percent. Planned investment is estimated at a total of 46.5 million pounds, he added.

Dr al-Janjuri stated that one of the plan's goals is the provision of greater supplies of basic consumer goods at moderate prices to ensure a fair distribution. The consumption of luxury and semi-luxury goods, particularly those that are imported, will be discouraged, he said. Government expenditures will be cut, but the standards of state-sponsored services in education, health, and law enforcement, as well as other cultural and social activities, will not be affected.

Al-Janjuri said the plan seeks to reduce the population growth rate to 2.6 percent by 1992. The plan also involves the creation of 2.1 million new jobs and will facilitate increased exports and a reduction in imports. [passage omitted]

Yugoslavia's Dizdarevic Comments on Conference *NC080718 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2222 GMT 8 Jun 87*

[Text] Cairo, 8 Jun (MENA) — Raif Dizdarevic, Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs, has affirmed that convening an international conference for peace in the Middle East is the only realistic way to find a solution to the Middle East crisis. He said his country supports convening the conference under UN auspices and with the participation of all parties concerned, including that of the PLO, on an equal footing.

In his statement, which will appear in tomorrow's edition of *Al-Akhbar*, Dizdarevic touched on Egyptian-Yugoslav relations, noting that they are great, historic, and deep-rooted. He added that President Mubarak's visit to Belgrade 3 years ago had given great momentum to these relations in various fields. He said: We hope our economic relations will reach a level appropriate for the friendly Egyptian and Yugoslav peoples. He pointed out that the planned visit to Egypt at the end of June by the Yugoslav president of the Federal Executive Council will provide a strong impetus to promoting economic cooperation.

Speaking about the outcome of the conference of the Mediterranean nonaligned states' foreign ministers, held recently in Brioni, the Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs said that it met in a much better atmosphere than any previous conference and that its goal of conducting a dialogue among the Mediterranean nonaligned states had been attained. The conference also allowed for contacts with Europe on joint cooperation in various fields. He added that an agreement had been reached to transform the Mediterranean into a lake of peace. The conference emphasized that agreement on the limitation of missiles and disarmament in Europe should be applied to the Middle East as well, and that Moscow and Washington should be notified of this decision.

GDR Official Arrives for 4-Day Official Visit *NC081246 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Jun 87*

[Text] Cairo, 8 Jun (MENA) — Horst Soelle, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, arrived in Cairo today for a 4-day official visit. While in Egypt he will lead the GDR delegation to the meetings of the Egyptian-GDR Joint Committee for Economic and Technical Cooperation. The GDR official was received by 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Zahawi, first under secretary of the Ministry of Planning.

Soviet Fishing Industry Official Arrives *NC082105 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2045 GMT 8 Jun 87*

[Text] Cairo, 8 Jun (MENA) — Lysenko, Soviet deputy minister of fish industry, arrived in Cairo at the head of a delegation this evening for a 1-week visit to Egypt. During the visit, the Soviet official will hold talks with Dr Yusuf Wali, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture, and Eng Tahir Yusuf, chairman of the General Organization for Fish Resources. The talks will deal with ways of developing fish resources in Egypt, promoting cooperation between the two countries in this regard, and strengthening the Egyptian fishing industry with the help of Soviet expertise.

FRG Economic Cooperation Official Arrives *NC072041 Cairo MENA in English 1835 GMT 7 Jun 87*

[Text] Cairo, June 7 (MENA) — Parliamentary deputy at the West German Economic Cooperation Ministry [title as received] Volkmar Koehler arrived here today on a five-day visit during which he will take part in the meetings of African Bank Governors Conference due to open here on Tuesday.

Mogler [name as received], a West German Embassy economic cooperation official, said that Dr. Koehler will hold talks with senior government officials aimed at promoting economic and technical cooperation ties with Germany in the coming stage.

Al-Sharif Inaugurates Satellite Reception Station *NC081353 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 Jun 87*

[Text] Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif today inaugurated a ground station on Jabal al-Muqattam to receive European satellite transmissions. The inauguration was part of the celebrations marking the Fourth Media Workers Day.

Al-Sharif said that the station will promote Egyptian information strategy by increasing the interaction between Egyptians and the outside world and by enhancing the flow of information into the country. This strategy will be more fully realized, Al-Sharif added, when the television transmission station in Wahat al-Farafirah opens later this year.

Egypt is the first country in the region to build a ground station to receive European satellite broadcasts.

Two New Oil Fields Found in Western Desert

JN071213 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic
5 Jun pp 1, 2

[By Faruq 'Abd al-'Aziz]

[Text] Two new oil fields were discovered in the Khalidah area in the western desert. They will produce 13,000 barrels per day [bpd] of crude and 13.6 million cubic feet of natural gas during the first stage, adding approximately 150 million barrels to Egypt's reserve.

The two new fields, Yasir-1 and Amun-2, produce crude that is considered one of the best in the world, a responsible source stated. Its grade density ranges from 44-50. The source added that the two finds' proximity to the western desert pipeline make them economical and reduces production cost by 25 percent.

The first field produces 9,000 bpd extracted from two layers 6,024 and 9,102 feet deep. The second field produces approximately 4,160 bpd. The new discovery is located within the area run by the Qa'dah company for petroleum, which includes 500,000 faddans 200 miles west of Alexandria and south of the Mediterranean coast.

A responsible source on the petroleum committee described the new discovery as an increase in Egypt's strategic reserve, but said this does not mean a new increase in the overall production fixed at 870,000 bpd.

The petroleum sector is currently implementing a plan to achieve equilibrium and the coordination of production among the Egyptian oil fields.

Information Minister Leaves for Harare 9 Jun

NC090807 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0700 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Cairo, 9 Jun (MENA) — Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif left Cairo early this morning for Harare, where he will lead Egypt's delegation to the meetings of the second conference of nonaligned information ministers, opening in Zimbabwe tomorrow. The 3-day conference will be attended by 50 information ministers.

In a predeparture statement, Minister al-Sharif said that he would convey a verbal message to Zimbabwe's president from President Husni Mubarak on the situation in Africa and Egypt's position on a number of Middle East issues. [passage omitted]

Joint Statement on USSR Delegation Visit Issued
LD081710 Tripoli JANA in English 1434 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Sayf [June] 8, *Jamahiriya News Agency* — A joint statement was released yesterday in Tripoli and Moscow on the visit paid by the delegation of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR to Great Socialist People's Libya Arab Jamahiriya. The statement reads:

In reply to the invitation tendered by the General People's Congress in Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, a delegation representing the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR headed by R. Arnold Ryuytel, vice chairman of this Presidium and Presidium president of the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic, has paid an official visit to Great Jamahiriya during the period 6-11 Shawal 1396 corresponding to Al-Sayf [4-9 June] [words indistinct] the accompanying delegation comprises Messrs Sergey Losev, director-general of the Soviet news agency and Tahir Salahou, the first secretary of the painters' association in the USSR.

The Soviet Ambassador to Great Jamahiriya Mr. Pogos Akhopyan has also participated in the talks

The leader of the revolution, Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, met the Soviet delegation, lauding it. Meanwhile, the head of this delegation has pointed out the activities of the Soviet Communist Party in a bid to achieve the line of the 27th Congress of the party aiming at total restructuring and continuously deepening democracy amid the Soviet society.

He has also pointed out the complementary proposals of the Soviet Union concerning lessening international tension and building a world free from nuclear arms and violence.

This delegation has also been received by the secretary of the General People's Congress.

It has been given the opportunity to visit a number of municipalities to witness the civilized transformations achieved by the Great Al-Fatih Revolution in the political, economic and social spheres, apart from seeing the archaeological remains.

The delegation, wherever it goes, has been warmly welcomed reflecting the existing solidarity and friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

It has visited the houses of the leader of the revolution, Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, to witness the effects of the U.S. aggression launched in Al-Tayr (April) 1986.

The delegation has condemned this barbarous aggression which was displayed by the international state-sponsored terrorism practised by the government of Washington.

During the visit of this delegation, working meetings have been held between it and the delegation of the General People's Congress comprising Messrs 'Abd al-Raziq al-Sawsa, the assistant secretary general of the General People's Congress; Ibrahim Abu Khizam, Bashir Huwayj Howaidi, the secretary of the affairs of

the People's Committees and the Professional Congresses of the General People's Congress.

The delegations of the two countries have exchanged the detailed views of the bilateral relations and the most important international and regional matters, apart from exchanging information on the activities of legislative establishments in the two countries. They have also discussed matters pertaining to the promotion of the cordial ties between the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the General People's Congress in Great Jamahiriya stressing their desire to promote the friendship relations between the two countries and peoples the solid bases of which have been laid down by the frequent meetings of the Soviet and Libyan leadership.

The Soviet delegation has highly lauded the achievements of the Arab people in Libya in the political, economic and social spheres and its resolve to achieve the objectives of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution aiming at achieving freedom and building the new Jamahiri society based on the principles of justice, equality and combatting exploitation.

The delegation has pointed out that the Soviet Union appreciates highly the constant anti-imperialism course pursued by Great Jamahiriya thereby becoming a target for aggression and the machinations of imperialism.

The delegation of the General People's Congress has expressed its belief that the continuing course of the Soviet Union at the international level in support of the national liberation movement is compatible with the radical interests of freedom-loving peoples and their aspirations.

The delegation of the General People's Congress has expressed that it is of the opinion that the present restructuring in the Soviet Union is followed attentively by the People's Congresses in Great Jamahiriya witnessing with contentment the internal advancement of the Soviet Union under the leadership of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, the secretary general of the Soviet Communist Party, feeling certain that this restructuring will strengthen the Soviet society to contribute in securing the sovereignty of peoples for the sake of world peace vis-a-vis the imperialist aggressions.

The two delegations have discussed the contemporary world situation paying special attention to matters concerning the safeguarding of comprehensive peace and security.

The delegation of the General People's Congress has expressed its support to the peaceful initiative of the Soviet Union calling for nuclear disarmament and the elimination in Europe of the U.S. and Soviet middle-range missiles.

The two sides have strongly denounced the endeavour of the U.S. to militarize the outer space, pointing out that the Strategic Defence Initiative represents a general danger to the whole of mankind, so much so that it should be opposed.

The two sides have discussed matters on violence and terrorism in international relations pursued by the imperialist circles in

violation of the freedom and sovereignty of the countries and peoples.

The two sides, while condemning the terrorist acts, stress the importance of the cohesion of peace-loving forces to face up to world terrorism policy.

They support the holding of an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations to draw a distinction between terrorism and the legitimate struggle of the national liberation movements.

The two delegations have exchanged the viewpoints on the regional problems paying special attention to the situation in the Middle East denouncing the U.S.-Zionist strategic alliance. They have stressed their joint resolve to continue endeavouring to reach a just solution in the Middle East expressing their support to the struggle waged by the Palestinian people to attain its legitimate rights including its right to establish its state.

The two sides lauded the efforts exerted for holding the Palestine National Council in Algeria which represents an important step for closing the Palestinian ranks. In their talks the two sides have expressed their anxiety over the tense situation in the Arab Gulf region stressing the necessity to putting a stop to the Iraqi-Iranian war as soon as possible in that the imperialist forces are exploiting the continuation of the war for reinforcing their military presence in the Arab Gulf region creating conditions for interference in the internal affairs of the countries of the region.

The two delegations have exchanged their viewpoints on the necessity of transforming the Mediterranean Sea to a region of peace and cooperation.

The Libyan Arab side has stressed its support to the Soviet initiative to mutual withdrawal of Soviet and U.S. fleets.

The two delegations have agreed to continue exerting efforts to achieve this objective.

The two sides have discussed the African matters and have condemned the escalation of the present tension near the southern borders of Great Jamahiriya brought about by the imperialist intervention in Chad. They have denounced the attempts aiming at exploiting the internal conflict in Chad to expand the campaign against Great Jamahiriya.

They have stressed the necessity of resolving the Chadian conflict by the Chadians themselves as soon as possible and within an African framework.

The two sides have agreed to continue developing and improving the joint cooperation between the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the General People's Congress in Great Jamahiriya, apart from continuing exchanging delegations realizing that the visit paid by the delegation of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the exchange of views pertaining to a great number of matters of common interest is regarded as a new practical contribution to promote the friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

Bulgaria's Atanasov, Delegation Arrive for Talks

LD061338 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1215 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] Tripoli, 6 Jan (JANA) — Georgi Atanasov, premier of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, arrived in Tripoli this afternoon on a visit to the Great Jamahiriya as part of the fruitful cooperation and friendship between the Libyan Arab and Bulgarian peoples.

The brother secretary of the General People's Committee, members of the General People's Committee, officers of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, and members of the diplomatic corps accredited to the Great Jamahiriya welcomed the guest and his accompanying delegation at Tripoli International Airport.

Mr Georgi Atanasov is accompanied on this visit by Khristo Khristov, trade minister and chairman of the Libyan Arab-Bulgarian Joint Committee; Ivan Ganev, deputy foreign minister; Dimitur Dimitrov, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission; and a number of Bulgarian officials.

The Bulgarian premier made a statement to a JANA correspondent on his arrival at Tripoli International Airport. He expressed his pleasure at [word indistinct] the Great Jamahiriya, noting that he is very confident that this visit will be a good opportunity for exchanging views on various aspects of bilateral cooperation and urgent international issues.

He added that during his delegation's stay in the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the achievements of the friendly Libyan people, their life, and all that they have been able to accomplish will be viewed with great interest.

Joint Talks Begin

LD071650 Tripoli JANA in English 1430 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al Sayf [June] 7, *Jamahiriya News Agency* — The Libyan Bulgarian talks began yesterday in Tripoli at the meeting hall of the General People's Committee.

Taking part in the talks were: the secretary of the General People's Committee and the chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, Mr Georgi Atanasov.

Also taking part were the secretary of the General People's Committee for Industries, a number of specialists and technicians and the secretary of the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in Bulgaria.

Attending on the Bulgarian side were: Mr Khristo Khristov, the minister for foreign trade and the president of the mixed Bulgarian - Libyan Commission, Mr Ivan Ganev, the deputy foreign minister, Mr Dimitur Dimitrov, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee, and the ambassador of Bulgaria to Great Jamahiriya.

The secretary of the General People's Committee opened the talks with a speech in which he welcomed the chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and the delegation accompanying him. He pointed out that the visit comes within the framework

of consolidation of entrenched relations between the two friendly countries.

The secretary of the General People's Committee lauded the great development seen by relations between Great Jamahiriya and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

He pointed out that many accords and protocols were signed in recent years between the two countries as a result of efforts made by the leader of the revolution and President Todor Zhivkov and exchange of delegations at all levels between the two countries.

Also, Mr Atanasov addressed the meeting starting it by conveying the regards and best wishes of the Bulgarian president to the leader of the revolution and good wishes to the Libyan Arab people for prosperity and progress.

The chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers condemned anew the aborted U.S.-NATO barbaric aggression against the people of Great Jamahiriya and reaffirmed the support of Bulgaria, people and Government, for the Libyan Arab people in its courageous resistance against American imperialist and reactionary plots.

He lauded the development of relations between Great Jamahiriya [and] the People's Republic of Bulgaria. He said "We appreciate the Libyan Bulgarian cooperation which turned, thanks to the will of both countries, into a comprehensive cooperation especially in social, economic and political fields. [no closing quotation marks as received]"

The chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers expressed the desire of his country to develop and consolidate its relationship with Great Jamahiriya and the strengthening of the volume of bilateral cooperation in various aspects of life.

Mr Georgi Atanasov deplored anew the imperialist intervention in Chad. He asserted that the Socialist People's Republic of Bulgaria rejects any imperialist intervention in African affairs whose problems and disputes should be solved through the OAU and a purely African framework.

JANA learnt that two committees were set up during yesterday's talks. A political committee as well as an economic and technical committee were set up and start their work as from today.

Atanasov Meets Committee Secretary

LD072152 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1920 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Tripoli, 7 Jun (JANA) — The brother secretary of the General People's Committee met this evening with Georgi Atanasov, premier of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. They discussed the development and consolidation of cooperation between the two friendly countries to benefit the Libyan Arab and Bulgarian peoples.

Cooperation Talks Continue

LD080829 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0720 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Tripoli, 8 Jun (JANA) — The joint Libyan Arab-Bulgarian Committee for Economic and Technical Cooperation held an expanded meeting in Tripoli yesterday evening. The secretary of the General People's Committee for Industry and Khristo Khristov, the Bulgarian minister of trade and chairman of the joint Libyan Arab-Bulgarian committee, were in attendance.

Members of the five subcommittees established during the Libyan Arab-Bulgarian Committee talks were included in the meeting. The two sides discussed the clauses of the agreement which they signed for the political, economic, industrial, agricultural, scientific, and technical sectors in order to prepare draft resolutions for adoption by the subcommittees.

The two sides also stressed the importance of finding ways to expand and reinforce bilateral cooperation to achieve the interests and goals of the peoples of the Great Jamahiriya and Bulgaria.

Al-Qadhafi Receives Atanasov

LD082353 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution has received Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, and his accompanying delegation who are currently visiting the Great Jamahiriya. The meeting was also attended by the secretary of the General People's Committee.

Khristov Lauds Libyan Advances

LD091047 Tripoli JANA in English 0936 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al Sayf [June] 9, *Jamahiriya News Agency* — Mr. Khristo Khristov, the Bulgarian minister of foreign trade and chairman of the joint Bulgarian-Libyan Arab Committee holding its meetings currently in Tripoli, has paid tribute to the bilateral cooperation relations between Great Al-Jamahiriya and Bulgaria.

In comments made to JANA, Mr. Khristov has said that the above cooperation has opened up new dimensions in the cooperation in economic, agricultural and industrial spheres through the implementation of the cooperation agreements concluded between the two friendly countries.

Meanwhile, he has lauded the great economic advancement achieved by the Libyan Arab people in all walks of life thanks to the revolution adding that the friendly Libyan Arab people implements the ambitious plans and programmes brought about by the Great Al-Fatih Revolution especially in the economic sector in a bid to serve its social objectives aiming at achieving progress and development.

He adds that he and his delegation are pleased with the cultural achievements they had witnessed such as the establishment of

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industrial research centre which constitutes an industrial and scientific fortress aiming at achieving progress and giving training to the citizens in all fields in this friendly country, i.e, Great Al-Jamahiriyah.

BAHRAIN

Foreign Minister Returns From GCC Meeting
JN081950 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1830 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Manama, 8 Jun (WAKH) — Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah returned to Manama from Jeddah in Saudi Arabia this evening after heading his country's delegation to the GCC ministerial meetings which ended there earlier today. The ministerial council reiterated its support for Kuwait against the spate of terrorist and sabotage acts to which it has been subjected. It also affirmed support for Kuwait's measures to preserve its security and stability and to safeguard its trade and economic interests.

KUWAIT

'Extremists' Death Sentences Draw Threats
LD082325 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1210 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Beirut, June 8 (TANJUG) — An organization so far completely unknown among Lebanese terrorist groups today threatened Kuwait that its retaliation for the sentencing of six Shi'ite-Moslems to death would be "merciless".

The announcement of the terrorist organization "The Forces of Muhammad the Prophet-Kuwait" was published today in the Lebanese semi-official daily *Al-Nahar*. The terrorists warn Kuwait's ruler, the royal family and the government not to (?take) any measures against the "Islamic fighters", as the condemned extremists are called.

Al-Nahar also published an announcement issued by the organization "Sons of Hezbollah (Party of God) on the Arabian Peninsula" in Tehran yesterday. The announcement describes the Kuwait court decision as "a crime of the Kuwaiti regime against Moslems".

The Six Kuwaiti Shi'ites of Iranian descent were sentenced to death for participation in terrorist actions in Kuwait.

Students Accused of Distributing Illegal Leaflets
LD090237 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 8 Jun (KUNA) — A responsible source at the Attorney General's Office has stated that the state security prosecution has completed its investigation of misdemeanor case No 2186/87-7/87 — state security investigation, recorded in May 1987. The case concerned the seizure of leaflets containing investigations against the present regime and a call for changing it by force, violence, and illegal means along with attacks on the emir and the emirate.

Eight people have been accused of preparing, printing, and distributing the seized leaflets. This group, organized by the first person named below, is accused of intending to spread ideas aimed at destroying the country's principal institutions by illegal

means. They are:

1. Ahmad Mahmud 'Abd al-Karim 'Abd al-Rasul al-Mi'raj: Kuwaiti, 25 years old, and employed by the Education Ministry as a telephone operator at the Al-Jahiz secondary school.
2. 'Abdallah Mansur Husayn al-Hawwaj: Kuwaiti, 18 years old, and a student at the Kayfan secondary school.
3. Mubarak Salih Hasan 'Ali al-Najjadah: Kuwaiti, 18 years old, and a student at the Al-Jahiz secondary school.
4. 'Abd al-'Aziz Haydar Jawhar Hasan: Not Kuwaiti, 21 years old, and a student at the Al-Dawah secondary school — evening classes.
5. Husayn 'Ali Husayn Qa'imi al-Ballushi: Kuwaiti, 17 years old, and a student at the Al-Hasan ibn al-Haytham school.
6. Hasan Muhammad 'Ali al-Khalifi: Kuwaiti, 17 years old, and a student at the Al-Jahiz secondary school.
7. 'Adil 'Abd al-Rasul Muhammad al-Sarraf: Kuwaiti, 17 years old, and a student at the Al-Ramithiyah school — absconding.
8. 'Abd al-Amir Muhammad 'Abd al-Husayn Sayyid 'Abbas al-Musawi: Kuwaiti, 14 years old, and a student at the Al-Jahiz secondary school.

The case of the first four accused, who are adults, and the three juveniles who are over 15 years old, was referred to the president of the state security court on 8 June 1987 to fix a hearing date. A copy of the file of the eighth accused juvenile — 'Abd al-Amir Muhammad 'Abd al-Husayn Sayyid 'Abbas al-Musawi — who is not yet 15 — has been sent to the president of the (?general) court to fix a date for the juvenile court to hear his case. [passage omitted]

Shaykh Sabah Discusses GCC Meeting Upon Return
LD082028 Kuwait KUNA in English 1508 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Kuwait, June 8 (KUNA) — Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir said here Monday that the foreign ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) have strongly condemned the subversive acts that Kuwait had witnessed and pledged support to Kuwait and the measures it adopted to safeguard its security, stability and commercial and economic interests.

In a statement to *Kuwait News Agency* on arrival here from Jeddah where he took part in the 23rd session of the GCC Ministerial Council, Shaykh Sabah said "The council has emphasized that any threat or aggression against any GCC member is a threat and aggression on all other members that necessitates the confrontation of all member countries with all their capabilities."

Shaykh Sabah said the 23rd GCC Ministerial Council session was held amid very delicate circumstances and developments

that threaten the security and stability in the region.

He added that the GCC foreign ministers have met with King Fahd Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and heard his instructions which greatly helped shape the council's resolutions. The resolutions, he said, genuinely mirrored the "depth of brotherly relations among the member states and the unified destiny of its peoples."

Shaykh Sabah said the council has expressed adherence to the Security Council resolutions concerning free navigation in the international waters of the Gulf.

He added that the council discussed the Iraq-Iran war and the threat the continuation of that conflict is posing to international peace and security. The six GCC states voiced readiness to employ all means possible to put an end to that war and supported efforts exerted at the Security Council toward that end.

On the Arab situation, Shaykh Sabah said the council has voiced readiness to continue its efforts with the aim of ironing out inter-Arab differences and expressed appreciation for the efforts exerted in that respect.

The situation in Lebanon was discussed and the council reiterated its previous stands in support of the legitimacy, territorial integrity and independence of Lebanon, Shaykh Sabah said.

He added that the council has discussed a number of economic, security and military issues and adopted suitable resolutions on them.

He further said that in light of the delicate circumstances the Gulf region is passing through and potential consequences, the council decided to keep the current session open to follow up the developments and to adopt appropriate measures.

Shaykh Sabah and the delegation accompanying him were received at the airport by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Sa'ud Muhammad al-'Usaymi and Foreign Undersecretary Sulayman Majid al-Shahin and other officials.

Reportage on Visit by Bahrain's Defense Chief

Shaykh Hamad Arrives

LD081428 Kuwait KUNA in English 1048 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Kuwait, June 8 (KUNA) — Crown prince and general commander of Bahrain's Defence Force Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa al Khalifah arrived here Monday on an official visit to Kuwait.

Shaykh Hamad was greeted on arrival by H.H. the crown prince and Premier Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah, as well as Minister of Defense Shaykh Salim al-Sabah, State Minister for Cabinet Affairs Rashid al-Rashid, Minister of Information Shaykh Nasir Muhammad al-Ahmad, State Minister for Foreign Affairs Sa'ud al-'Usaymi, army chief of staff Major General Mezyed al-Sana [name as received] and a number of officials.

Shaykh Hamad was accompanied by an official delegation including Minister of Justice and Islamic Affairs Shaykh 'Abd-

allah ibn Khalid al Khalifah, army chief of staff Major General Shaykh Khalifah ibn Ahmad al Khalifah [name as received], head of the crown prince's Diwan Shaykh Khalid ibn Ahmad al-Khalifah [name as received], Shaykh 'Isa ibn Duaji al-Khalifah [name as received] and a number of officials and officers.

In an arrival statement to KUNA Shaykh Hamad said that he will hand over a message from the Amir of (?Bahrain Shaykh) 'Isa ibn Salman al Khalifah to H.H. the Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah on bilateral relations and means to develop them in the wake of current developments.

Shaykh Hamad added that he will also confer with H.H. the Kuwaiti crown prince and premier on issues of concern to both countries in an effort to reach a joint vision and unified stands toward major issues of concern to the region and the Arab nation in general.

The Bahraini crown prince also paid tribute to the amir, government and people of Kuwait wishing them more progress, security and stability under the leadership of H.H. the Amir.

Meets Kuwaiti Amir

LD081436 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1017 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Kuwait, 8 Jun, (KUNA) — The heir apparent and general commander of the Defense Forces of Bahrain, Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa al Khalifah, and his accompanying delegation today met with the Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah.

The meeting was attended by the heir apparent and prime minister, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah; the defense minister, Shaykh Salim al-Sabah, and the chief of general staff, Major General Mazid 'Abd al-Rahman al-Sani'.

The Bahraini official arrived in the country at about 1000 this morning on an official visit.

Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa is accompanied by an official delegation including the minister of justice and Islamic affairs, the chief of general staff, and a number of officials and Army officers in Bahrain.

Leaves After Talks

LD082336 Kuwait KUNA in English 1539 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Kuwait, June 8 (KUNA) — The Bahraini crown prince and general commander of the Armed Forces Shaykh Hamad Ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah left here Monday after a brief visit to the country.

He was seen off by H.H. the crown prince and Premier Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah, deputy premier and foreign minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, ministers and senior officials of the premiership and the Foreign Ministry.

He told KUNA, upon departure, that he held talks with H.H. the amir during which issues of mutual interest were reviewed.

Shaykh Hamad also discussed bilateral relations with H.H. the crown prince and premier Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah.

He said that this visit complements the continuing meetings and contacts between officials of the two countries.

SAUDI ARABIA

Turkish Deputy Premier Leads Economic Delegation

Erdem Makes Arrival Statement

LD060459 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1915 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Excerpts] Jeddah, 5 Jun (SPA) — Kaya Erdem, Turkish deputy prime minister and minister of state, has stated that his country views the Saudi Kingdom with great appreciation and interest. He described the Saudi economic role as a pioneering one. He emphasized that Turkey shares the Kingdom's policy which seeks to create a modern equitable world economy.

Erdem made a statement to SPA upon his arrival in Jeddah this evening at the head of a Turkish delegation to the fourth session of the Saudi-Turkish Joint Committee for Economic and Trade Cooperation. He said that Turkey attaches considerable importance to this matter because of the Kingdom's economic weight and positive influence on the world economy. He asserted that the Islamic world is satisfied with its economic relations with the Kingdom.

He added: We are confident that the trade and economic exchanges between our two countries will steadily increase and therefore positively affect our bilateral economic relations in particular and Islamic relations in general. [passage omitted]

He also said that Turkey encourages Saudi investments and provides protection. He noted that the private sectors in Turkey and Saudi Arabia are contributing more and more to this trend and that one of the main objectives of the committee is to search for new ways of enhancing and expanding it. [passage omitted]

Economic Talks in Progress

TA071531 Ankara ANATOLIA in English
1445 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Jeddah (A.A.) — The Turkish-Saudi Arabia Joint Economic and Trade Cooperation Committee (JEC) meetings began here Saturday under the co-chairmanship of Saudi National Economy and Finance Minister Muhammad Aba al-Khayl and Turkish Deputy Prime Minister Kaya Erdem.

In an opening address, Aba al-Khayl noted that Saudi imports from Turkey has increased by four hundred percent compared to figures of 1980. Last year, Saudi imports hit the figure of 300 million U.S. dollars.

There are 25 Saudi-Turkish private sector joint companies working in the Kingdom with a combined total capital of 25 million dollars, Aba al-Khayl said, adding major fields of activities in which the joint companies are engaged include chemical indus-

tries, construction, furniture and electric works.

In addition, there are 20 Turkish companies which have contracts with the Saudi Government for various projects, including water desalination, road building construction and housing.

In a separate development, Kaya Erdem met Saturday with the president of the Islamic Development Bank Dr Ahmed Mohammed Ali.

Agreement Signed as Talks End

TA071958 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish
1600 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] The Turkish-Saudi Joint Economic Committee meetings have ended in Jeddah. A protocol in connection with the talks was signed by Kaya Erdem, minister of state and deputy prime minister, and Muhammad Aba al-Khayl, Saudi finance and national economy minister. According to the protocol, Saudi Arabia will help Turkey set up a preferential customs system with the GCC, whose members include Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, the UAE, and Oman.

According to the protocol Saudi Arabia will also facilitate the solution of problems arising in the export of livestock and meat from Turkey. The Saudi Government will also help to resolve the problems encountered by Turkish contractors in Saudi Arabia in accordance with a report to be prepared by the Turkish Government. The protocol also states that Turkey has agreed in principle to purchase from Saudi Arabia various basic petrochemical products such as ethylene and ammonia.

Furthermore, the two countries will conduct work to enable the Turkish and Saudi private sectors to invest in the petrochemical field in Turkey. According to the protocol, Turkish-Saudi talks will continue to prevent double taxation in highway, maritime and air transportation between the two countries. Turkey will also establish a trade center in Jeddah within the framework of the Saudi-Turkish Investment Holding Company.

Turkish Official Comments

LD080252 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1955 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Jeddah, 7 Jun (SPA) — At the conclusion of the Saudi-Turkish Joint Committee meetings, Kaya Erdem, Turkish deputy prime minister and minister of state, expressed deep gratitude in the name of the Turkish Government at signing the minutes of the agreement concerning the meetings of the fourth Saudi-Turkish session for this year.

In a press statement he added: We think that the resolutions adopted at the end of these meetings are positive resolutions that serve the developed relations between the two fraternal countries and peoples. He pointed out that during these meetings the Turkish holding company for investments was formed with the participation of Saudi and Turkish businessmen. He added that it is a company for investments in all fields, whether in Saudi Arabia or in Turkey, and that it is aimed at developing bilateral trade relations.

In his statement, the Turkish minister pointed out that an agreement has been reached concerning the encouragement of investment between the two countries and the Saudi-Turkish holding company for investments. He said: We will benefit from the encouragement given to the company from both parties, as well as from the agreements, which will be contracted in respect to the most favorable trade relations including customs exemptions.

Saudi Arabia has assured its support during the discussions of this matter with the GCC countries. This matter will play a great role in developing the trade relations between the two countries and with other countries of the region. He pointed out that the resolutions adopted during the meetings of the Saudi-Turkish joint committee include that Turkey should benefit from the developed petrochemical industries in Saudi Arabia, and that Turkey should import a part of these products for its needs. He stressed that the talks were crowned with concluding this matter. As for the customs exemptions, he pointed out that they will be discussed with the GCC countries. He said that if Turkey is admitted to the current agreement on customs exemptions between the GCC countries, then these exemptions will apply to imports and exports, which will benefit the foreign trade among the countries of the region.

Saudi Minister on Talks

LD080256 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2103 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Jeddah, 7 Jun (SPA) — In a press statement after concluding the meetings of the Saudi-Turkish joint committee, Muhammad Abu al-Khayl, minister of finance and national economy, pointed out that during the meetings they established arrangements for implementing and increasing trade exchange between the two countries, especially in the field of petrochemicals and establishing joint projects in various investment sectors. Furthermore, they agreed to form a working group from the two countries to draw up a draft agreement for encouraging and protecting the joint investments between the two countries.

His excellency pointed out that they agreed on a mutual customs exemption for the activities of air transportation organizations of the two countries and means for increasing cooperation in the field of land and maritime transportation. The two sides also agreed to exchange experience and knowledge in the field of health services and consolidate cooperation in the field of medical services and auxiliary services, including training and qualifying technical cadres. Furthermore, they agreed to utilize the increasing experience of the two countries in the fields of science and technology, exchange information and research, and increase cultural and information cooperation and exchanges.

His excellency referred to the meeting of the businessmen of the two countries, where they agreed to form a Saudi-Turkish holding company for investment with initial capital of \$40 million.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

'Abdallah Speaks on Results of GCC Session

JN082017 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1920 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 8 Jun (WAKH) — Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, returned to Abu Dhabi from Jeddah this evening after chairing the meetings of the 23d session of the GCC Ministerial Council which concluded work there today. In a statement to WAM following his return home, Rashid 'Abdallah said His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nahayyan, president of the UAE and chairman of the current session of the GCC Supreme Council, is holding consultations with GCC leaders in view of the current developments in the region to consider ways and means to entrench security and stability in the region. He said his highness the UAE president is meeting continuously to clear the Arab atmosphere and unify Arab ranks vis-a-vis the dangers and threats posed to the Arab nation. Rashid 'Abdallah also said the GCC Ministerial Council discussed the latest developments in the Gulf arena, particularly the serious escalation the region is experiencing as a result of the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war and its repercussions on security and stability in the region. The council also discussed developments in security and military cooperation, as well as economic issues, and made appropriate decisions and recommendations on them so as to present them to the Supreme Council in its next session in Riyadh.

Rashid 'Abdallah pointed out that the council stressed its adherence to decisions made by the Supreme Council and also to resolutions issued by the UN Security Council. These resolutions emphasize respect for the freedom and safety of navigation in international waterways, as the freedom of navigation in international waters is an international responsibility. The Ministerial Council also stressed the freedom of navigation to and from the ports of GCC states. He added the Ministerial Council also stressed its backing and support for Kuwait in safeguarding its security and stability, since any harm done to any part of the soil of the member-states or any undermining of the safety of any of these states constitutes an offense against all GCC member states. Regarding the current Arab situation, Rashid 'Abdallah said the council was satisfied with efforts to clear the Arab atmosphere and achieve unity of Palestinian ranks. The council also stressed support for [Lebanese] legitimacy and the preservation of the unity of Lebanese soil as well as Lebanon's territorial integrity and independence. Concluding his statement, he said the Ministerial Council decided to consider its current session open to follow up the latest developments in the region and that it also decided to hold a meeting with the EC group on 23 June to bolster efforts to reach a comprehensive agreement for economic cooperation between the Gulf and European groups. It is noteworthy that Rashid 'Abdallah will chair the GCC delegation at the ministerial level meeting to be held in Brussels.

During a news conference at the end of the Ministerial Council's meeting in Jeddah today, Rashid 'Abdallah said the session came as a result of the current situation and the swift developments which are taking place in the region and that a session may take place at any time for more consultations and contacts due to the importance the council puts on these developments. Asked about

the freedom of international navigation, Rashid 'Abdallah affirmed that the GCC's position is clear and wants this issue to be subject to international law. He further stated that the freedom of navigation in international waters is an international responsibility, pointing out that regarding regional navigation, the council's position is clear in that every country should protect its territorial waters.

The UAE minister of state for foreign affairs also affirmed the GCC is exerting continued efforts and is showing a true desire to stop the Iraq-Iran war and that the council members have agreed and have adopted a unified stance to end this war. He added that Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati's visit to some GCC states is part of the Iranian delegations' visits, that there are relations between GCC states and Iran, and that these delegations come to discuss such issues.

Rashid 'Abdallah also hoped an Arab summit would be convened soon. He pointed out that the GCC leaders are interested in clearing the Arab atmosphere to convene that summit. He affirmed that the efforts of the GCC leaders in this regard have yielded good results, such as those achieved through efforts made by King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, custodian of the two holy mosques, to achieve rapprochement between Morocco and Algeria. 'Abdallah expressed his hope that such efforts will continue to unify Arab ranks.

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

PLO's 'Arafat Arrives in Sanaa, Makes Statement

JN071715 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, arrived in Sanaa today.

Upon arrival, brother leader Abu 'Ammar said he will hold talks with YAR officials, foremost of whom being Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, on recent developments in the Palestine cause

on Arab and international levels. They will also discuss the explosive situation in the occupied territories and the Zionist repression and terrorism from which our kinfolk are suffering.

Upon arrival at Sanaa airport, Brother Abu 'Ammar was received by Brother Dayfallah Shumaylah, commander of the Presidential Guard and member of the Standing Committee; Brother Jamal 'Arafat, PLO ambassador; and a number of Palestinian revolution cadres in Sanaa.

Talks With Salih

JN081314 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 8 June 87

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, has received in his office brother struggler Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces. They reviewed militant ties between the Yemeni and Palestinian revolutions and recent Arab and international developments with special emphasis on Palestinian affairs.

They also discussed efforts to clear the Arab atmosphere and restore Arab solidarity to prepare for an Arab summit conference. Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] briefed President Salih on the outcome of his recent tour of a number of sisterly Arab countries and new plots and conspiracies hatched by the Zionist enemy against the Palestinian Arab people and the Arab nation. He pointed to the terrorist, repressive measures practiced by the Zionist enemy in the occupied lands and its savage attacks in south Lebanon against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

For his part, President Salih reiterated the YAR support for the struggle of the Palestinian Arab people to regain their legitimate national rights and establish an independent state on their national soil, led by their sole, legitimate representative the PLO.

The meeting was attended by Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister and member of the Standing Committee, and Sulayman al-Shadfan, adviser to Brother Yasir 'Arafat.

Talks Held With Visiting DRA Prime Minister

Ramadan, Keshtmand Meet

JN061253 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1200 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, met with Afghan Prime Minister Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand here today to discuss relations between Iraq and Afghanistan. The participants expressed satisfaction with the friendly atmosphere that prevailed in their official talks and in the meetings of their joint committees. This fact reflects the two countries' eagerness to find areas for mutually advantageous cooperation in the economic, trade, scientific, technical, cultural, and religious fields.

Taha Yasin Ramadan and Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand expressed confidence that this trip will produce positive results due to the serious talks and the honest efforts of officials from both countries to expand and strengthen the friendship and collaboration between the two nations. In addition, they stressed that the bolstering of bilateral relations will contribute to regional peace and security. The meeting was also attended by the two countries' ambassadors in Baghdad and Kabul.

President Receives Keshtmand

JN061342 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1308 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Jun (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has received Afghan Prime Minister Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand. The two men discussed the friendly relations between their countries. The meeting was also attended by Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, the president's secretary, the Iraqi ambassador in Kabul, and the Afghan ambassador in Baghdad.

'Text' of Joint Communiqué

JN071944 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1700 GMT 7 Jun 87

["Text"] of joint communiqué issued in Baghdad on 7 June on the occasion of Afghan Prime Minister Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand's visit to Iraq from 4-7 June]

[Text] At the invitation of the Iraqi Government, Afghan Prime Minister Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand paid an official visit to Iraq from 4 to 7 June 1987 at the head of a high-ranking official delegation.

His Excellency Iraqi President Saddam Husayn received His Excellency Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand during his stay in Baghdad. During this meeting the Afghan prime minister conveyed greetings from His Excellency Muhammad Najibullah, PDPA general secretary, and His Excellency Haji Mohammad Chambani, acting president of the Revolutionary Council and of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium, to his excellency the Iraqi president. President Husayn also expressed his greetings to His Excellency Najibullah and His Excellency Haji Mohammad Tasmakni.

The Iraqi side, led by Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, and the Afghan delegation, headed by Afghan Prime Minister Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, held friendly and frank talks reflecting the two countries' close and long-standing relations.

Talks dealt with bilateral relations in all areas and with ways of promoting them. The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the course of their relations, in line with the two friendly peoples' strong ties. They stressed their determination to further develop them in all fields for their mutual benefit on the basis of respect for sovereignty and noninterference in domestic affairs.

The talks also dealt with regional and international issues of common interest. They placed special emphasis on the fact the continued denial of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights still exposes peace, security, and stability both in the region and the world to great danger. They also reiterated their support for the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative, in its efforts to regain these legitimate rights.

Both sides condemned the continued Zionist occupation of Arab territories — an occupation resulting from the Zionist entity's aggressive, expansionist nature. They also stressed their support for the UN General Assembly's resolution declaring Zionism a form of racism.

During their discussion of the Iraq-Iran war, the two sides expressed their belief that the achievement of peace between Iraq and Iran according to the UN Charter's principles, international law, and Security Council resolutions is a pressing issue for these two nations in particular and the for the peoples of the region and the world in general. They also voiced their appreciation for all efforts and endeavors to achieve peace.

The Afghan side said it appreciated Iraq's constructive response to peace efforts, as well as its peace initiative, epitomized by the five principles presented to Iran by President Saddam Husayn on 2 August 1986 for the conclusion of a just and honorable peace.

Concerning the state of affairs in Afghanistan, both sides reaffirmed their commitment to the inalienable rights of the Afghan people and all other peoples to choose the political, social, and economic systems they desire without foreign interference. The two sides voiced their conviction that true loyalty to the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and independence, and of noninterference in domestic affairs, particularly among neighboring countries, is necessary if peace, stability, and constructive cooperation within the framework of good-neighborly relations are to be preserved.

Both sides reiterated their appreciation for efforts under way to resolve Afghanistan's situation through peaceful means and expressed their support for the UN secretary general's constructive steps in this regard. The Iraqi side also praised the DRA Government's efforts to establish peace in that country.

Upon reviewing the situation in the Indian Ocean, the two sides voiced their anxiety over the escalation of military activities in that region. Both agreed completely on the need to keep the Indian Ocean and its natural extensions a zone of peace free of

any influence, foreign military bases, rivalry, or tension, all of which are further exacerbated by the Iran-Iraq war. They urged all countries to cooperate with the littoral states to achieve this objective.

The two sides stressed their support for people in Asia, Africa, and Latin America in their struggle for freedom, independence, and progress. In addition, they vehemently condemned imperialist and racist policies, including Zionism, and reiterated their determination to further entrench the Nonaligned Movement's important and constructive role in achieving its noble objectives.

Both sides also stressed the importance of nuclear disarmament and stability in international relations, which would then free material and human resources for development. They noted the USSR's positive initiatives in this respect in the field of disarmament.

DRA Prime Minister Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand expressed gratitude for the warm reception and hospitality he and the Afghan delegation were accorded during this visit. Thanks to the atmosphere of understanding and cooperation which prevailed, this meeting will contribute to expanding relations between the DRA and Iraq.

His Excellency Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand invited His Excellency Taha Yasin Ramadan to visit Afghanistan. The invitation was accepted with great pleasure.

Baghdad, 7 June 1987

Communique No 2,702 Details 7-8 Jun Combat
JN081700 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Communique No 2,702 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 8 June 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With further vigilance and capability and with increasing morale, our brave forces are confronting the collapsing enemy remnants in various operational sectors, inflicting further losses on them with God's support and thanks to the determination of our proud and faithful men. The following is a roundup of our units' activities for last night and today:

1. As part of the Zionist Iranian regime's futile attempts, at 0340 today [2340 GMT 7 June] it sent an infantry regiment against a forward company of one of our heroic formations in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan. The men of this heroic formation confronted the enemy with all weapons and wiped out most of the attackers while the few survivors fled, pursued by the fire of our artillery, armored vehicles, and mortars.

The enemy's rotten corpses are still in no-man's land as the Iranians have not been able to evacuate them. The situation was completely settled in favor of our victorious forces. May God bless the men of this heroic formation and all the valiant men in the brave IV Army Corps — commanders, officers, and other ranks. Praise be to God for granting us victory.

2. An enemy patrol sought to approach our forward positions in the I Army Corps northern sector. It ran into an ambush by one of our units and the courageous men who sprang the trap killed three soldiers in the patrol, captured one, and seized four rifles while the remaining enemy fled. Elsewhere in the same sector, a 106-mm gun was destroyed and three other rifles which the enemy had left behind were seized.

3. Our victorious forces in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah with effective artillery and mortar strikes inflicted further losses on the enemy, in addition to destroying an enemy machinegun and an observation post, setting a large vehicle ablaze, and killing one of its scoundrels.

4. A shovel [preceding word in English] was destroyed and a large crane was damaged in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris.

5. An enemy soldier was killed and a number of infantry positions destroyed in the Special I Army Corps sector of the Allahu Akbar Forces.

6. The criminal enemy shelled Shandri with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 8 June 1987

65 Iranians Killed in Maysan
JN081645 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1623 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Jun (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman has announced that the Iranian forces left 65 corpses behind on the battlefield following a clash at dawn today. The action took place after the enemy attempted to launch an offensive against the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan. The spokesman told INA a short while ago that quantities of weapons and other military hardware abandoned by the enemy were seized as well.

Communique No 2,703 Issued
JN091704 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1610 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Jun (INA) — During their combat activities last night and today, the Iraqi Armed Forces killed 10 Iranian soldiers and destroyed a quantity of assorted enemy weapons and equipment.

According to Military Communique No 2,703 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command in Baghdad today, the Iraqi force defending the port of Al-'Amiq in the northern Arab Gulf intercepted three enemy boats attempting to approach the port and forced them to flee.

The following is the text of the Armed Forces General Command communique:

Communique No 2,703 issued by the Armed Forces General Command.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces, with their high morale and growing capabilities,

continue their glorious defense of Iraq and its great people, and exercise full control over all areas of operation while inflicting further losses on the Khomeyniites, the agents of Zionism. The following is a roundup of our activities for last night and today:

1. The Al-'Amiq Port force sighted three enemy boats attempting to approach the port. Our naval units intercepted them and forced them to flee.

2. One of our units in the I Army Corps northern sector engaged selected enemy targets, inflicting further losses on the aggressors. In other areas of the same sector, one enemy soldier was killed, one machinegun position was destroyed, and a 15-man patrol was intercepted, with most of its members were killed.

3. Our forces in the VII Army Corps sector achieved the following:

A. Destroyed one double-barreled machinegun and killed its crew.

B. Killed two scoundrels.

C. Set several positions on fire.

4. Our forces in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris destroyed one raft, killed six enemy personnel, and wounded two others.

5. Our forces in the II Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah killed one enemy soldier, destroyed one machinegun and one weapons emplacement, and halted enemy engineering work.

6. One of our units in the II Army Corps sector sighted eight persons, intercepted them, and killed most of them, while also destroying one infantry position and one ammunition dump.

7. One 60-mm mortar and two weapons emplacements were destroyed in the Special I Army Corps sector, the Allahu Akbar Forces.

The Armed Forces General Command, 9 June 1987

Schwimmer Intends To Testify in U.S. Court
TA081242 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 8 Jun 87 p 2

[Report by political correspondent Yosi Melman]

[Text] Al Schwimmer, who received a subpoena to testify before a federal court in the United States, intends to abide by it since he has dual Israeli and U.S. citizenship. He made it clear that if an arrangement is not found between Israel and the United States soon he will have to abide by the subpoena.

In contrast, businessman Ya'aqov Nimrodi and 'Amiram Nir, the prime minister's antiterrorism adviser, do not intend to visit the United States for fear of having subpoenas issued against them.

Cabinet Secretary Elyaqim Rubinstein said yesterday that such orders will not be issued against them for the time being; but the assessment is that the moment they arrive in the United States, the subpoenas will be issued. It may be recalled that such an order has been issued against David Kimche already, but he was allowed to leave the United States after promising to testify again if requested.

Israel, which forbade the four Israelis involved in the Iran arms affair from testifying before U.S. courts, appealed to the U.S. Administration and complained about the way the special prosecutor handled the affair. The Cabinet secretary emphasized that Israel will struggle in a diplomatic and legal way against the approach of the special prosecutor. He hinted that the U.S. Administration agrees with Israel's claims but cannot intervene in the prosecutor's action due to the principle of separation of powers.

Peres Notes Possibility of Referendum on Peace
TA090427 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Vice Premier Shim'on Peres says he does not rule out going to the people in a national referendum on the peace process. Peres said the idea was worth checking into. He also repeated that Labor would not leave the national unity government to a right-wing Likud that would compete with Tehiya and Meir Kahane's KAKH Movement in extremism. Peres said that in his opinion the Likud is coming to represent the ideology of Gush Emunim. Peres said that if Anwar al-Sadat came to Israel today and found the Likud in control of the government, he would be sent home.

Shamir Reacts to Peres Proposal
TA091236 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1230 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir reacted to the proposal by the vice prime minister to hold a referendum on the issue of the international conference. He said anybody who is interested in a referendum should check into the matter very well to find out whether it is suitable for Israel. The prime minister said this to our correspondent Qobi Mandel while on a visit to the port of Haifa.

Togo Announces Resumption of Diplomatic Relations
TA091432 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Togo in West Africa is resuming its diplomatic relations with Israel, according to a communique issued this afternoon in Lome, the capital of Togo. Togo, along with other African countries, severed diplomatic relations with Israel after the Yom Kippur War.

Further Reportage on French Minister's Visit

'Excellent Relations' Hailed
PM081040 Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Jun 87 p 4

[Francoise Chipaux dispatch: "Raimond's Visit to Israel: French and Israelis Hail Excellent Relations"]

[Text] Jerusalem — Following Claude Cheysson and Roland Dumas, his predecessors at the Quai d'Orsay since 1981, Jean-Bernard Raimond in turn is now on a "pilgrimage to Israel." The times are over when this would have constituted an event, and since Sunday, 31 May, the Israelis and French have been vying with each other in their friendliness to emphasize their excellent relations. Between now and the end of October, when Mr Chirac is scheduled to visit, Mr Raimond will be followed here by four other ministers — Descamps (tourism), Rossinot (relations with Parliament), Leotard (culture and communications), and Barzach (health).

In an impromptu speech at a dinner in his guest's honor on Monday Shim'on Peres paid very heartfelt tribute to France, emphasizing its presence in the Middle East since the 11th century. "We have a great deal of respect for the policy France is pursuing in the Middle East," the Israeli foreign minister said, adding, with an implied reference to the past, that "we are now experiencing a very pleasant period with France." A skilled speaker, well acquainted with Paris' subtleties, Shim'on Peres went on: "I am aware of the difference between President Francois Mitterrand and Jacques Chirac on French matters, but on the Jewish and Israeli issue your cohabitation really is entirely acceptable to us."

On the eve of the 20th anniversary of the Six-Day War, which the Israelis are celebrating with moderation, the plan for an international peace conference occupied a large place in Raimond's talks on Monday with Peres, Knesset Speaker Shlomo Hillel, Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Abba Eban, and head of state Hayim Herzog. However it was on his recent visit to Moscow with Chirac that the foreign minister was "quizzed" most closely by Peres during their conversation, which lasted approximately 2 hours.

Peres stressed that he had "benefited greatly from Mr Raimond's visit to and experience in Moscow because I am convinced that the problems of disarmament, the Soviet presence in Europe, and European-American relations greatly influence developments in the Middle East, either increasing or diminishing the chances of peace." The conditions set by Israel for the USSR's participation in a peace conference — that is, the restoration of diplomatic

relations and free exit for Soviet Jews — have not changed, however, and Peres also stressed that the conference can only provide an umbrella for direct negotiations.

The Israeli side stressed that the signs from Moscow in this regard are fairly positive and that the Soviet Union is not setting any draconian preconditions for convening a conference. The Soviet policy of amenability, they say, deserves to be tested, and the prevailing feeling, at least as far as Peres is concerned, is that the policy is in any case less doctrinaire than before.

Despite his failure to secure government endorsement of his peace conference plan, Peres is more convinced than ever that the chance of initiating direct negotiations, even under the auspices of the five Security Council members, must not be wasted. "This is the first time," he said, "that I have felt reason will prevail. Peace will not come through the use of weapons, force, or threats."

On this point Raimond, recalled the position of France and the Twelve in favor of an international conference. However, the French minister repeatedly stressed the need not to be too hasty in defining the nature of the conference too precisely. "The hope must not be destroyed," he said. "It is very important to keep the approach to a settlement alive because it is not good for anyone to leave things as they are." In the speech he had prepared but that in the event he did not deliver, so as to match Peres' impromptu remarks, Raimond nevertheless stressed that "negotiations must not limit countries' sovereignty" and that "France rejects the principle of a conference to take the place of negotiations between the sides involved."

On Monday, Raimond visited the Yad Vashem deportation museum, while in the afternoon the minister went on a rapid private tour of Jerusalem and prayed at the Wailing Wall before talking with relatives of refuseniks, including the sister of Ida Nudel, with whom Chirac met in Moscow. On Tuesday, before his talks with Shamir, Raimond attended mass at St Anne's church, a French property since 1856. Representatives of the 48 religious communities "protected" by France were invited to the ceremony, thus reflecting France's role in the Holy Land. Before leaving Israel this afternoon Raimond, who will see Peres again at a luncheon in his honor, will talk with eight Palestinians from the occupied territories.

Raimond Supports USSR Peace Role

PM081142 Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Jun 87 p 3

[Francoise Chipaux dispatch: "Raimond in Israel Advocates USSR's Participation in Peace Conference"]

[Text] Jerusalem — Have Franco-Israeli relations become so good that both sides want to avoid any subject of disagreement in order to prolong the "state of grace"? Although in September, following the attacks on its "blue helmets" contingent in southern Lebanon, France backed a UN resolution again calling for Israel's withdrawal and the UNIFIL force's deployment along the border, the topic was not even broached during Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond's 2-day official visit to Israel.

Similarly Palestinian representation at a possible future international peace conference does not seem to have been the subject of much discussion.

It was not until the news conference on Tuesday 2 June that Raimond spoke in Israel, in answer to a question, about France's position on the PLO: "It is an entity," he said, "with which many Palestinians identify and which must be taken into account." "It must," he added, "be involved in the peace process in one way or another." This remark was emphasized by the eight Palestinian representatives received by the minister before leaving Jerusalem.

Such meetings have now become traditional, and on this occasion the Palestinians all stressed the need for the PLO to be represented in any peace process and asked Raimond that, to this end, France take the initiative of another resolution at the United Nations, as it did at the 1980 European summit in Venice.

The minister's interlocutors, representing the occupied territories, also stressed that Shim'on Peres' statements in favor of peace would be more credible if he began by making life easier on the West Bank and in Gaza.

In reply to several questions about the Soviet Union's position, Raimond said: "The issue of Soviet participation must be played down. The USSR does not need an international conference to stage a return to the Near East: It is already there. In fact, if it is excluded it could perform a negative role and prevent any solution."

According to Raimond, Peres' chief concern now is that the international conference must under no circumstances impose a solution on the various sides concerned. This concern seems to be shared by Paris.

Be that as it may, nobody is unaware of the difficulties of organizing such a process, the most obvious of which is now the split within the Israeli cabinet.

Kahane Banned From Knesset Debates, Committees

TA081437 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] The Knesset speaker has taken away the rights of Meir Kahane, the Kakh Movement's representative, to participate in the Knesset plenum's debates and committees, because he has not sworn allegiance as required by law and has refused to amend his faulty declaration. Meir Kahane took the podium to swear allegiance but, as he did 2 years ago, added to his commitment a verse from Psalms, saying: I will keep thy law continually, for ever and ever [Psalm 119, verse 44].

Speaker Shlomo Hilel immediately decided that this declaration was invalid. Meir Kahane left the hall immediately and Mr Hilel announced that he could only re-enter the hall to swear allegiance as required. However, he will be able to enter the Knesset building. Within the next few days the speaker and the legal advisers will examine which rights pertaining to Knesset members will be taken from Kahane.

Likud Denounces Settlers' Rioting in Al-Duhayshah
TA080941 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
 0900 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] The Likud has sharply denounced the riots by settlers in Al-Duhayshah. A communique issued by the Likud Knesset faction executive states this was an irresponsible action taken by a marginal group of settlers who took the law into their own hands. The communique emphasizes that the IDF is a symbol and a banner that should not be trampled upon by Israeli citizens. At the same time, the Likud calls on the security forces to step up their activities in areas prone to riots.

Our Knesset correspondent Tzvi Yisre'eli adds that Commander of the Central Command Major General 'Amram Mitzna's remarks on the issue were criticized at the meeting of the Likud Knesset faction. Faction Chairman Sara Doron expressed her sorrow over Mitzna's remarks that vicious acts had been committed. She said the duty of an Army general was to talk less and do more. Uri'el Linn voiced his misgivings about Mitzna's style and said Army officers should be neutral. In Linn's opinion, officers should not be allowed to express themselves in literary terms according to their personal inclinations.

Knesset Group Condemns Incident
TA081316 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
 1230 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] The Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee has vigorously condemned the Qiryat Arba' settlers' act of aggression in the Al-Duhayshah refugee camp. The committee has also determined that the IDF has the sole authority to guard security, law, and order in Judea and Samaria. The announcement followed a protracted committee discussion today, and members of all the factions supported the condemnation. Knesset Member [MK] Yosi Sarid, who proposed the general condemnation, defended what was said by the commander of the Central Command, who claimed that a base act had been committed in Al-Duhayshah. MK Menahem Hakohen said the Jewish militia groups in Judea and Samaria should be disarmed.

Rabin Sees 'No Reason' To Change Security Policy
TA081039 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
 1000 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] The chief of staff, Lieutenant General Dan Shomron, and the head of Central Command, Major General 'Amram Mitzna', met with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin this morning to report on the situation in the territories and the recent events at the Al-Duhayshah refugee camp. Reporter Alan Ben-'Ami says the defense minister remains totally opposed to the establishment of any civilian security patrols and sees no reason to change security policy in the areas. Our reporter adds, however, that the possibility of bringing in additional Border Police units is being considered. Defense Minister Rabin is adamant that the authorities alone must be responsible for maintaining security.

Sinyurah Discusses Jerusalem Council Election Bid
TA082315 Jerusalem Television Service
 in Hebrew 1900 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Interview with *Al-Fajr* Editor Hanna Sinyurah by host Ram 'Evron on "This Is the Time" program, in English — live in studio]

[Text] ['Evron] Did you get some measure of support for your step from Mr 'Arafat?

[Sinyurah] Actually, the proposition I announced last Thursday at a meeting of the foreign press, it is a local initiative, an initiative that I myself have started. I have not consulted people from outside. At the same time, I discussed it locally with some of my friends and the reaction, even without coming out in public to it, was exactly similar to the public reaction that we are seeing today. There is a lot of criticism on the issue, and most of the criticism is directed on the issue of such a proposition: Does it mean that I have conceded and accepted Israeli unilateral annexation of the city? I want to clarify this point very clearly. My proposition is to spotlight the case of Jerusalem, which is the most crucial and the core of the problem between our two people.

['Evron] Excuse me, but once you do achieve, if you do, your plan, and you are elected to the municipality, you have by that step recognized the annexation.

[Sinyurah] No, because I just consulted with friends in the Israeli camp recently, and they have told me that in the last general election in 1983 a party ran on a similar platform that I will be contesting the municipal elections in the future [sentence as heard]. And my platform will mainly say that in Jerusalem there are two people and that the rights of those two people should be recognized; and I am running on a platform which calls for dual sovereignty for the two people who live in Jerusalem.

['Evron] But all the same, don't you feel that those who oppose your plan, from the Arab camp at least, would see in it recognition of the annexation?

[Sinyurah] Well, this has been discussed. It has not yet been clarified, but I bring examples of what took place in 1972. In 1972, the Israelis suggested elections for Palestinians in the territories, specifically in the towns and cities of the West Bank. At that time also a debate on the same lines started, that by going to the elections, Palestinians would be called collaborators. They could then accept and formalize the occupation, but also other Palestinians said that this is not the case, that this is to assert the sovereignty of the people. And the elections took place, and people who represented the Palestinian aspirations were able to win the elections. In the next elections, in 1976, even the PLO endorsed elections in the occupied territories. And now, today, Mr Rabin doesn't allow elections in the territories any more.

['Evron] Now, speaking about the PLO leadership, they haven't as yet reacted officially to your move. What will you do if they criticize you as well?

[Sinyurah] I believe...

[Evron, interrupting] Won't you feel completely isolated, politically?

[Sinyurah] First of all, I am a member of the Palestinian people living under occupation. The whole Palestinian people inside and outside has accepted that the representative in any future recognition — negotiations — for the Palestinian people is the PLO. Now, the PLO is important. Whatever they say is very important, but at the same time I am trying here to explain that what I am doing is to challenge and spotlight the issue of a disenfranchised Palestinian people living in Jerusalem. Actually, right now, for the past 20 years, the Israelis take into consideration that the Palestinian issue is put under the rug, specifically the Jerusalem issue is under the rug. It's not being discussed. What I am doing today, and in the absence of a peace process, and I believe we are going to lose the next 3 years with no political activity because Mr Shamir, even the little that Mr Peres talked about, which is an international conference, has vetoed. So we are in a political impasse and it's not because of the Palestinians or the Arab world, it's specifically because of the Likud.

[Evron] Mr Sinyurah, with all due respect, you are evading the question, which is, namely, if the PLO leadership criticizes your move, how are you going to fare?

[Sinyurah] I believe it depends on what words they use, so I am waiting also for their reaction. Today there are two reactions already coming out of Damascus. One the PFLP, which came out completely against the proposition, and I believe this is their right, but at the same time, even today, in my own newspaper, my publisher put a news item saying that he doesn't support me in my proposition. At the same time, he said that I am allowed to express my point of view.

[Evron] That's a very exceptional situation for a newspaper isn't it?

[Sinyurah] Well, actually, when I put the proposition forward I said that I'll open the paper for the debate, for those who will support it and those who will not support it, and actually I started the debate by publishing a point of view of the person who didn't support it.

[Evron] Let me ask you on a personal level, aren't you afraid for your life, considering those very anti-connections with Israel within the Arab camp, the Palestinian camp?

[Sinyurah] Well, look, I have been in the public eye for the past 2 years and 6 months. I feel that extremists on both sides are a danger. I am probably taking additional danger, but I am doing something that is needed in a period of political vacuum, and I am spotlighting the issue that will make or break any future negotiations, be it in an international conference or elsewhere. So, for me, I am not allowing a loss of time, 3 precious years, with doing nothing. I am bringing the attention, and specifically of the Israeli public opinion, to the case of the presence of a Palestinian people in Jerusalem which in the past 20 years have doubled. In 1967 we were 65,000 people — 65,000, yes. And today we have 133,000 Palestinians living in Jerusalem.

[Evron] And I would assume that by giving these numbers and that fact, you are also hinting at the demographic ability in the future, if you do get this plan into effect, of having perhaps an Arab majority?

[Sinyurah] Well, just look at the case of if we translate the numbers into numbers of seats in the municipal council. In the last election, in 1983, 12.5 percent Palestinians voted in Jerusalem. They could have gotten, according to the 31 council seats, about 3.5 seats. So, if I could raise the threshold to double the number, only 25 percent of the Palestinians in Jerusalem...

[Evron, interrupting] But aren't you — excuse me, but aren't you looking, in fact, not only to the municipality, you are looking to the Knesset in the further future?

[Sinyurah] No, I am looking at the moment and creating public awareness in Israel...

[Evron, interrupting] Yes, but...

[Sinyurah, interrupting] To the issue of the demography and the presence of a Palestinian people. I am looking for parity, equality, between the two peoples and that's why my platform will say a dual sovereignty for the two people who are living in Jerusalem.

[Evron] Is Sari Nusaybah, your colleague, who was speaking about — in this program — about the plan to get a majority eventually in the Knesset, does he support your move?

[Sinyurah] Well, Sari Nusaybah who, like you said, spoke on this very program about his idea of a binational state... [changes thought] I myself, although I am using some of his ideas, and the case of Jerusalem is a ready-made plan — actually, it is unilateral annexation by the State of Israel — I don't conform to his idea of a binational state. I believe this binational state is utopian. It is not real. We cannot achieve it. What I am working for is for two separate national identities, for two people, for a two-state solution, for a Palestinian state side by side the State of Israel. And also for a special solution to the issue of Jerusalem, the most difficult, because in Jerusalem two people live already today. One people enjoy all the rights, it is Israeli people, and another people live here like ghosts with no rights. So I am going to translate the demographic presence of the Palestinians into an issue that will open the eyes and the awareness of the Israeli public to the discrepancy.

[Evron] In other words, you intend to use the council meetings as a platform for your political ideas, or are you going to work also on municipal problems, say, for people living in East Jerusalem and so on?

[Sinyurah] I have dual purposes. One, political, and the other one, to serve my people and the municipal affairs of Jerusalem. But both of them are important and both of them I will try to use and practice.

[Evron] Are you going to learn Hebrew, or how are you going to speak on all the things of the council?

[Sinyurah] Well, one issue is very important nowadays, according to the laws of Jerusalem. Both languages are legal. I'm going to ask the future city councillors that both languages should be used. I will learn Hebrew and I want them to learn Arabic, too.

[Evron] I mean, is this a precondition for you learning Hebrew, that they learn Arabic?

[Sinyurah] No, actually, we want to put things in the right perspective. Equality should be down the line.

[Evron] Now, you are, if I am not mistaken in your profession, a pharmacist. Am I correct?

[Sinyurah] Yes, you are correct. Actually, before I became a journalist I practised pharmacy in the Old City of Jerusalem.

[Evron] So I wonder if you don't feel that in your move you have administered a very strong medicine to both sides? Who do you think is the worse patient as a result?

[Sinyurah] Well, I'm having difficulties in both camps. I think the idea is very complex and delicate, and I believe most of the criticisms I am getting from the Palestinian side is on the issue of sovereignty. My people are afraid that, when I put forward this idea, that when I contest the municipal elections in Jerusalem it means that I accept unilateral annexation of the city. I here remind them that this is not the case and that's why, in my platform, the first objective will be that for Jerusalem there will be dual sovereignty, and this is the platform I am running on. And I am happy that previously a Jewish party, an Israeli party, ran on a similar platform and it was not disenfranchised. So I am going to use the same platform, the headline of dual sovereignty for the two people who are living in Jerusalem.

[Evron] Finally, are you serious in your intention to serve on the council or, in fact, are you just playing this game in order to achieve awareness and that's sufficient for you?

[Sinyurah] I think I will pursue both goals.

[Evron] In other words, you are serious, but you won't be too disappointed if it doesn't come through?

[Sinyurah] I am not disappointed. Actually, I believe coexistence should start from the city of Jerusalem. The city of Jerusalem should be the example to our two peoples. If we can make peace in Jerusalem, we can make peace everywhere.

[Evron] Hanna Sinyurah, thank you very much indeed.

Favors Palestinian Borough

TA081048 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew
8 Jun 87 p 3

[Report by Yitzhaq Rabiha]

[Excerpt] Hanna Sinyurah announced yesterday that when he is elected to the Jerusalem City Council he will work toward establishing a borough in the eastern part of the city. According

to him, the Palestinians will run their own affairs in this "borough."

Sinyurah also told our correspondent he believes his ticket has a chance to win six to eight seats on the City Council, but he will be pleased if he wins even four. According to him, funding will come from contributions by Palestinian notables who support his move. [passage omitted]

West Bankers Split on Statement

TA050713 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0405 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Report by Arye Gus]

[Text] Hanna Sinyurah's declaration of his willingness to run in the Jerusalem municipal elections is slowly making an impact on the residents of the territories. The East Jerusalem morning press has already reported this, and reactions are restrained for now. A general strike and attempts to disrupt order are marking 5 June in the territories. The strike began in Jerusalem and Ramallah yesterday and security sources believe it may spread today. In any event, Sinyurah's announcement almost steals the show from the nationalist circles. Some, including former Hebron Mayor Mustafa 'Abd al-Nabi al-Natshah, refused to comment. Others, such as Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj, support the move.

[Begin Frayj recording in English] Generally speaking, I think after 20 years of frustration the 120,000 Arabs in Jerusalem have the right to be represented and have their own spokesman, to have their own representative and spokesman to represent them in the council of the City of Jerusalem. That is a wise, positive step. [end recording]

Can this step ultimately lead to the creation of a political body in the future? Frayj says that in the final analysis, you reap what you sow.

This is exactly what former Nabulus Mayor Bassam Shak'ah, one of the most radical figures in the territories, is afraid of. Who is Hanna Sinyurah? he asks, dismissing Sinyurah's remarks as idle and worthless. Sinyurah represents only himself, and his positions run counter to the nationalistic Palestinian views, as well as to all principles and values.

Everything now depends on who will join Sinyurah. Sari Nusaybah, who conceived this idea in the past, supports it, but the question is what Jordan, which controls the religious and economic situation in Jerusalem, will say. Also, how will the PLO react — at least publicly?

Nusaybah Criticizes Proposal

TA070904 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST
in English 7 Jun 87 p 1

[Report by Joel Greenberg]

[Text] Bi'r Zayt University professor Dr. Sari Nusaybah, who proposed enfranchising Palestinians in the territories, has dissoci-

ated himself from an initiative to form a Palestinian list to run in the next municipal elections in Jerusalem.

In an interview yesterday with *The Jerusalem Post*, Nusaybah said he would not join the proposed list for the 1988 city elections, and he denied reports that he had received a "green light" from the PLO to announce such a plan.

Hanna Sinyurah, editor of the East Jerusalem *Al-Fajr* newspaper, announced to foreign journalists on Thursday that he would form a Palestinian list to compete in the next elections, in a local initiative to promote the stalled Middle East peace process.

Nusaybah criticized Sinyurah's announcement as "a one-man show" made to a foreign audience, before it had been sufficiently debated and received adequate support from Palestinians.

Nusaybah, who recently proposed elections for an independent East Jerusalem municipal council in the *Al-Quds* newspaper, said Sinyurah's proposal could be realistic under two conditions.

The first condition was sponsorship of the idea by the PLO as part of a border demand for political rights throughout the territories, a step towards a binational state. Nusaybah warned that Sinyurah's proposal as it stands could serve Israeli attempts to separate the Jerusalem issue from the rest of the West Bank because it offers an arrangement in the city only. "This would stall the peace process rather than help it," he said.

Nusaybah said the second condition would be a failure of the Middle East peace process. Such a stalemate could prompt new Palestinian strategy regarding both Jerusalem and the territories. "The PLO could then turn itself into something like the African National Congress and say, let my people have equal rights," he said.

Nusaybah said that [although] he had reservations about Sinyurah's proposal, it vindicated his argument that after 20 years of occupation, Palestinians are moving towards increased assimilation into Israel, and eventual demands for equal political participation in the Israeli system.

He noted that Palestinians were already selling Israeli goods and souvenirs, appealing to Israeli MK's [Knesset members] for redress of grievances, and Palestinian farmers had recently demanded equal treatment in the Israeli agricultural market. "The Palestinian body is already immersed. All that's left is the head — the consciousness of that fact," he said.

Shamir Awaiting Arab Reaction

TA081218 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 8 Jun 87 p A2

[Report by Menahem Rahat and Arye Bender]

[Excerpt] The Likud and the Alignment are split in their attitude toward the possibility raised by Hanna Sinyurah of an Arab ticket participating in elections to the Jerusalem City Council.

Last night, Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said he would rather wait and see how Sinyurah's initiative is greeted by the Arab world before voicing his opinion on the matter.

"At this point I am hearing about sharp and heated conflicts among the Arabs. I will wait and see the significance of Sinyurah's new idea and see what happens, see what the tendencies and intentions are." Shamir made these remarks in a talks with journalists at his residence. [passage omitted]

Peres, Herut Comment

TA090440 Jerusalem Domestic Service
in English 0400 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres says Sinyurah's move is a clever way to replace Israel with a binational state. Speaking in Ramat Hasharon, Peres said that by the year 2000 the Arab population in the land of Israel will amount to 45 percent of the total population. The foreign minister stressed that whoever is interested in preventing a binational state should do all he can to advance the peace process.

Meanwhile, the Herut Party's Jerusalem branch held a stormy debate last night over the Sinyurah option. In the end the branch supported what it called any involvement of Jerusalem's Arab population in the country's democratic process. At the same time they also called on the minister of police and the defense minister to check into Sinyurah's plan, with an eye on whether Sinyurah's election bid amounts to incitement.

Shamir Has Doubts About Lavi's Cost-Effectiveness

TA081052 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
8 Jun 87 pp 1, 4

[Report by 'Aqiva Eldar and Tzvi Zerahya]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has doubts about the cost-effectiveness of developing the Lavi, his aides were quoted as saying yesterday at the end of another session held by the Cabinet (in its capacity as the Ministerial Committee on Security Affairs) on this issue. The debate will continue in 2 weeks, upon Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin's return from the Paris Air Show.

The Cabinet may not immediately make a decision on the matter, but rather set up a special ministerial team made up of Peres, Rabin, Ya'aqobi, Nisim, Sharon, and Arens to look into it. Rabin and Nisim object to the continuation of the project; Ya'aqobi, Sharon, and Arens fervently support its continuation; while the positions of Shamir and Peres are not yet clear. [passage omitted]

Rabin Presents Conditions for Continuing Lavi

TA081241 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
8 Jun 87 pp A1, 2

[Excerpt] "I will not let the Lavi destroy the IDF. Even if a majority in the Cabinet decides to go ahead with the project under the present conditions, I will not be able to implement that

decision. I object to all notions of raising funds among the Jewish people to meet security needs, including the Lavi, and I also object to imposing taxes on the public so as to go ahead with the project," Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin recently told his associates.

Rabin objects to continuing the development of the Lavi under the present conditions, but made clear in talks with his associates that he would be prepared to go ahead with it with the following three stipulations:

- The Lavi budget would be separate and final. It would amount to \$500 million per year out of the U.S. annual grant, on the condition that this grant is maintained at \$1.8 billion. If the grant increased, the budget for the Lavi would increase accordingly; if the grant decreased, the government would fill the difference.

- The government would allocate another \$70 million every year from its own budget — not from the defense budget — to the Lavi project.

- The government would funnel another \$150 million to the IDF every year. [passage omitted]

Peres, Knesset Member on Funds

TA081756 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has said that if the heads of the IDF are right about the funds needed to finance the Lavi project, this means Israel does not have the means to produce it. Mr Peres added that the Americans can impose a veto on the sale of the Lavi to other countries because parts of the aircraft are produced under U.S. license. Mr Peres was speaking to eighth-grade students in Ramat Hasharon.

On the same matter, Knesset Finance Committee member 'Oded Zucker has said that, from a paper prepared for the prime minister by senior professionals in government ministries, it transpires that manufacturing the Lavi would involve the imposition of additional taxes and would necessarily damage Israeli competitiveness in exports. Our correspondent on economic affairs Gadi Sukenik also reports that the professionals decided that in the end the cost of the Lavi will be twice that of the F-16 and, in any event, manufacturing the plane will not be worthwhile unless at least 200 planes are produced. The paper says the Air Force will need only 75 planes in the 1990's.

Tehiya Threatens To Join Drive for Early Elections

TA081030 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST
in English 8 Jun 87 p 2

[Report by political correspondent Menahem Shalev]

[Text] The Tehiya Party last night threatened the Likud that it would join the drive for early elections in five weeks, unless the government puts a complete stop to the efforts to convene an international conference, drops plans to resettle the residents of Iqrit and Bar'am [who were evicted from their villages in Novem-

ber 1948 by the IDF], and builds more settlements on the West Bank.

At a hastily-convened meeting, the Tehiya council stated that Foreign Minister Peres was "exploiting his control" of the Foreign Ministry to advance the international conference, in defiance of the Inner Cabinet tie vote on the matter. The Likud could also form "facts on the ground" on the matter of settlements, the council stated, "since it controls the Finance, Industry and Trade, Housing, Justice and Tourism Ministries."

Tehiya's deadline coincides with that of SHAS [Torah Observing Sephardim], which has stated that it will support Labour's efforts for early elections if the Likud does not succeed in resolving the Reform convert registration issue by July 20.

Deputy Prime Minister David Levi said last night that he "needs no lessons" from Tehiya and that he too is insisting on an expansion of West Bank settlements. Levi said that he would discuss the matter with Prime Minister Shamir in a meeting today.

Sources close to Shamir said last night that the prime minister would "examine" the possibility of further settlements, "taking into account the government's guidelines and the economic possibilities."

The sources added that four of the six settlements agreed to in the coalition agreement had already been set up and the other two had been approved. They said that "there is no chance" that the Inner Cabinet, in which Labour and Likud are split 5-5, would approve the establishment of any of the rest of the 27 settlements that the settlers want. They added that Shamir favours "bolstering" the existing settlements.

Yesterday's Tehiya decision is seen as a compromise between MK [Knesset Member] Refa'el Eytan, who favours early elections and has opposed the national unity government since its inception, and MK Ge'ula Kohen, who is sympathetic to Shamir.

Chinese Doctor on 'Openness' in Bilateral Ties

TA081223 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
8 Jun 87 p A12

[Report by Arye Bender]

[Excerpt] "My visit to Jerusalem is a clear signal by the Chinese Government showing my country's willingness and openness regarding relations with Israel. Today one can talk about an atmosphere of change; I assume that now that I have been able to take part in an international conference in Israel, other Chinese experts will come here to attend conferences," Dr Siming Chou [name as published] of the PRC said yesterday. Dr Chou is attending an international conference on pacemakers and cardiology held at the Hilton Hotel in Jerusalem. Dr Chou is the first Chinese to attend a conference in Israel. He was invited by the chairman of the conference, Dr Shlomo Feldman of Shiva Hospital. "We met 4 years ago at a conference on cardiology held in Vienna and we have remained in contact since then," Dr Chou said. [passage omitted]

Hizballah Fighters Reportedly Training in Al-Biq'a'
TA051445 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 5 Jun 87 p A2

[Report by military correspondent Re'uven Pedatzur]

[Text] There are 1,500-2,000 Hizballah fighters in training camps northwest of Ba'labakk in the Lebanese Al-Biq'a' region. These fighters are engaged in military training activity without

any interference. In addition to this activity, the fighters are also intensively engaged in radical religious-Shi'ite indoctrinization.

About 300 religious-military advisers from Iran train the Lebanese Shi'ite youths. The recent attacks on the South Lebanese Army positions had been planned in these camps near Ba'labakk.

Islamic Jihad Threatens Italian Interests
NC082016 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon
in Arabic 1945 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] The Islamic Jihad Organization has threatened to attack Italian interests because Italy received U.S. President Ronald Reagan at the Venice summit. An unidentified spokesman for the organization contacted the Italian News Agency in Beirut and stated that the CIA and Italian intelligence cooperated over Reagan's visit to Italy with the aim of harming the Palestinians. Therefore, every Italian citizen in Beirut and the world is a target and is exposed to danger because of the Rome government's support for U.S. and Zionist policies, the spokesman said.

Al-Jumayyil Rejects Army Commander's Resignation
JN090713 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0600 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 9 Jun (WAKH) — The newspaper *Al-Ittihad*, issued in Abu Dhabi today, reported that Lebanese Army Commander Michel 'Awn had submitted his resignation to President Amin al-Jumayyil during a meeting between them last Friday to protest the accusations leveled against the Army of assassinating late Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami.

Citing Lebanese ministerial sources, the paper said that the Lebanese president immediately rejected the resignation. The sources noted that the Presidential Palace and the Army Command declined to release any information on the extraordinary meeting attended by chief of intelligence Colonel Simon Qassis.

The Lebanese president earlier had defended the Army position and said that he would not allow the Army to be the scapegoat of any plot.

Islamic Grouping Issues Statement on Karami Death
NC081726 Beirut Voice of National Resistance
in Arabic 1430 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Statement by the Islamic Grouping following its meeting at Dar al-Fatwa in West Beirut on 8 June; read by former Prime Minister Amin al-Hafiz — recorded]

[Text] The Islamic Grouping has held an extended meeting attended by His Eminence Shaykh Hasan Khalid, mufti of the Lebanese Republic; His Eminence Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-Din, deputy chairman of the Higher Islamic Shi'ite Council; His Excellency Husayn al-Husayni, speaker of the Chamber of Deputies; His Excellency Dr Salim al-Huss, acting prime minister; His Excellency Adil 'Usayran, defense minister; their excellencies former prime ministers Taqi al-Din al-Sulh, Amin al-Hafiz, and Rashid al-Sulh; and His Excellency Minister Nabih Birri.

At the beginning of the meeting, former Prime Minister Amin al-Hafiz presented the conferees with a message from martyred Prime Minister Rashid Karami's family. The message referred to the awesome catastrophe which befell Lebanon with the martyrdom of this distinguished leader, and the need to respond to this grave event with a stance befitting the enormity of the

tragedy, its significance, and its consequences. The message also stated that Tripoli's patience has been stretched to its limit.

The conferees discussed the dimensions of the vile crime and the developments since it took place. After discussing the issue and the tragic incident in depth, they issued the following statement:

The event that befell the homeland, claiming as its victim His Excellency Prime Minister Rashid Karami, the great leader, may God have mercy on his soul, derives its magnitude from the status of the distinguished man against whom it was directed. The late prime minister, may God have mercy on him, was, throughout the recent difficult period and prior to it, one of the symbols of the Lebanese issue and one of its major figures. He dedicated himself to doing everything possible to attain a solution that would guarantee coexistence among the Lebanese people under the aegis of an exemplary understanding, and which would secure justice and equality and consolidate unity among the homeland's people, territory, and institutions.

For this reason, the members of the Islamic Grouping convening at Dar al-Fatwa, immediately after the ill-omened assassination, adopted a firm stance. This was required to ensure Islamic and national cohesion and by the need to bear great national responsibilities at a time when the entire homeland was endangered and threatened by a power vacuum, paralysis, and fragmentation. The Islamic Grouping called on officials to give this serious issue the urgent attention it deserved, and to take firm measures to unravel the crime and identify those directly responsible, as well as those who incited them and those who planned the crime and made the decisions, so that they may receive the severest deterrent penalties. The grouping warned against the display of any laxity, negligence, or deception, which would be tantamount to condoning the crime and would complete the conspiracy against Lebanon, its people, destiny, Arabism, and its noble national and human values.

The Islamic Grouping regrets, and is astounded, that a whole week has passed since this conspiratorial crime without any progress having been made toward resolving it and punishing its instigators. This fact increases our doubts concerning those institutions that were not far from the assassination with regard to their authority and responsibilities. We note that the assassination occurred in the midst of a virulent campaign launched by a well-known party against the late prime minister's person and policy. This campaign was interspersed with expressions of open incitement and threat. For this reason, any attempt to cover up for this party by announcing that the perpetrator and inciter are unknown, and any sign of laxity in the investigation, are tantamount to being accessory to the crime and colluding with the conspirators.

The effect of this method of confronting the crime and dealing with it has been to arouse an increasing popular reaction, which has been growing for a week, day by day, even hour by hour. This reaction has taken the form of regret, sorrow, resentment, and anger. It is not in anyone's interest, or in that of the homeland, for this reaction to reach a boiling point and explode. If this should come about, no one will be able to avert its destructive results, or the threat that it will pose to the entire homeland.

Speaker Husayn al-Husayni's resignation is a significant indication, the patriotic outcry of a conscience, and a serious ultimatum, if not the final one, that those who are still slumbering, deliberately ignoring the current state of affairs, must wake up before it is too late. There is no doubt that the Chamber of Deputies' unanimous position on the speaker's resignation reflects that of all sects of the Lebanese people. The support for all the demands that paved the way for the resignation represents a national stand. This must be understood by those in whose hands the matter lies; from the highest to the lowest, they should learn from it.

Consequently, the Islamic Grouping wishes to declare the following:

1. It is taken for granted that those who assassinated the martyr prime minister certainly sought to strike at Lebanon's national unity, the course of dialogue and accord, and the struggle to liberate Lebanon and safeguard its Arabism. A position must be taken that is commensurate with a full awareness of the implications of the crime for Lebanon's present and future.
2. The fact that the Lebanese prime minister was killed while under the protection of the Lebanese Army proves that any leniency or stalling in unmasking the facts about the conspiracy and the identity of the plotters is aimed at striking at the military establishment and its morale and at torpedoing any role it may play in the future.
3. The investigations must be carried out in every way and at every level until those who are directly or indirectly responsible for the heinous crime are identified and the severest punishment is meted out to the perpetrators, whoever they may be. Punishment is not only sought for itself, but so all plots against Lebanon's unity, existence, and its society and people may be nipped in the bud. However, aside from the ongoing investigations and results, concern about the Army establishment necessitates prompt measures consistent with the magnitude of the crime and the moral and practical obligations of those in positions of responsibility in the Army.
4. Since the assassination of the martyr prime minister was aimed against Lebanon's unity, the future of its system, and Arabism, the conferees believe the level at which the crime is dealt with raises an issue that overshadows any other. Everything else depends on how this crime is handled. Therefore, the president of the Republic must take a decisive position, one that expresses his response to the overwhelming call for the plotters against Lebanon to be punished, and allows the military establishment to purge itself of the infiltrators who enabled this plot to be carried out. He must also approve the demands made by the late prime minister that the state be revived and reforms implemented.
5. The conferees, out of loyalty to the martyr and what he stood for, and out of their faith in the constants of the national Islamic stand, stress their condemnation of the violent methods used in dealing with disputes and conflicts among the Lebanese. They also assert their absolute commitment to the principles of coexistence and the course of dialogue and peaceful interaction with

the goal of implementing the national aspirations which are part of a man's rights in his homeland.

The expanded Islamic meeting today, by its warning, demonstrates its concern over the homeland's security, stability, fate, unity, sovereignty, and democracy. The great departed leader epitomized these principles in his behavior, both in and out of office. The Islamic meeting warns against allowing the investigations to continue along their present course, and against official failure to take prompt, strong, and deterrent measures. Since the aforementioned values are endangered now more than ever before, the Islamic Grouping calls on every official and every Lebanese to shoulder his responsibilities before it is too late. He who forewarns is excused.

Al-Jumayyil Meets PRC, UK, Vatican Ambassadors

*NC090832 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0800 GMT 9 Jun 87*

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil received the Chinese ambassador to Lebanon at 1000 today. The ambassador later disclosed that the president had briefed him on recent developments during their talk. He expressed the view that the situation must be resolved through consultations and negotiations.

President al-Jumayyil then received British Ambassador John Gray in the presence of Ambassador Fu'ad al-Turk, Foreign Ministry secretary general. The president earlier received the Papal nuncio for the same purpose.

Meets With USSR, U.S. Envoys

*NC090950 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0915 GMT 9 Jun 87*

[Excerpts] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil has briefed Papal Nuncio Luciano Angeloni, British Ambassador John Gray, the PRC ambassador, and the Soviet charge d'affaires on the critical phase through which Lebanon is now passing. [passage omitted]

Following his meeting with the president, Soviet Charge d'Affaires Yuriy Suslikov said: We discussed Lebanese domestic issues and exchanged views on various topics. I affirmed that there is no change in the Soviet stand.

At 1130 today, the president received U.S. Charge d'Affaires McNamara. [passage omitted]

Judicial Investigator Into Assassination Appointed

*NC081227 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 8 Jun 87*

[Text] In its meeting today under the chairmanship of Shaykh Amin Nassar, the Supreme Judicial Council approved the appointment of Judge Munif 'Uwaydat as judicial investigator into Prime Minister Rashid Karami's assassination, as proposed by Justice Minister Nabih Birri. The appointed investigator will begin work immediately. All documents related to this abominable crime, which has disturbed the security of the state

and its institutions, will be turned over to him. The council members began the meeting by standing to observe 1 minute of silence for the late martyr Rashid Karami.

Judge 'Uwaydat affirmed that the judiciary will fulfill its duty and work relentlessly, removed from political upheavals and party conflicts, to clear up this crime and arrest the provocateurs, collaborators, and perpetrators regardless of their rank. He urged the people and media to stop exchanging accusations and publishing alleged reports pertaining to the judicial investigation. Only reports made officially by a responsible judicial source should be disseminated, he said.

According to law, the judicial investigator wields extraordinary powers to enable him to carry out his duty in full and as quickly as possible.

Negotiations With Syria Reportedly Suspended

*NC081637 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon
in Arabic 1545 GMT 8 Jun 87*

[Text] It has been learned that following the assassination of Rashid Karami, Presidential Palace circles were informed that Lebanese-Syrian negotiations had been suspended. Highly placed sources have commented on this development, saying that the Syrians have again revealed their true intentions and policies and that they have exploited the negotiations with the Lebanese regime in order to have the opportunity to demand the resignation of the president through their agents and tools in Lebanon. The sources noted that this was the case a year ago and is also the case now.

It has also been learned that the Syrian Command in the north intends to take measures against Lebanese Army personnel in the area. The command might seek to close the crossing points between Beirut and the north.

Iranian Ambassador Meets With Shi'ite Leader

LD081445 Tehran IRNA in English 0859 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Beirut, June 8, IRNA — Iranian Ambassador to Beirut Ahmad Dastmalchiyan in a meeting with vice-chairman of the Supreme Assembly of Lebanese Shi'ite Muslims, Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-Din here Sunday, discussed the latest developments in Lebanon following the murder of the Lebanese Premier Rashid Karami.

Both sides emphasized the necessity of unity among all Muslim forces in confronting plots of world oppressors and the Zionist regime, both of whom, they said, aim at diverting the course of the anti-Zionist struggle of Lebanese Muslims.

They described the assassination of Karami as a U.S.-Zionist plot and added that probably more plots were underway. Therefore, there was an urgent need for greater awareness of the Lebanese Muslims in facing these plots.

Islamic Resistance Holds Memorial Service

NC090927 Beirut AL-NAHAR in Arabic 8 Jun 87 p 5

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] An *Al-Nahar* correspondent in Al-Nabatiyah has reported that the Islamic Resistance and the people of Al-Numayriyah held a memorial service in the village mosque to mark the 1 week since the martyrdom of Hamdan Hasan Hamdan and 'Id Muhammad Hashim, who fell in the great Badr operation. The service was attended by a large number of religious ulema and citizens.

After a recitation from the Koran, 'Ali 'Abbas and Nadim Shu'ayb read two poems. Hamid Sadeqi, representative of the Islamic Republic's Embassy, delivered a speech, saying: "It is said that there are tendencies in Iran, one leaning toward Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] and one toward Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi. We say Yasir 'Arafat is American and Al-Qadhafi is Eastern. All those who make such allegations want to disperse the Islamic feeling that emerged after 1982... In the past they fired rockets at Israel from far away, but when the Revolutionary Guard came to Lebanon it offered its experience, education, and knowledge of war to the Muslims of Lebanon. The result was an occurrence like the Badr operation.

"We say welcome to Israel in every house, street, and village. Let it destroy all of Lebanon, but let it destroy Iran first, because we shall confront it. The Imam has made a religious ruling that anyone who intimidates the people about Israel is a criminal." [passage omitted]

'Sudden Bombardment' of East Beirut Reported

*NC082206 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
2145 GMT 8 Jun 87*

[Text] The Syrian campaign of pressure and intimidation against the regime, Army, and Christian leaders came to a head tonight when defenseless areas in East Beirut were subjected to a sudden bombardment. Gunmen deployed in Ra's al-Nab' fired two 107-mm Grad rockets at Christian neighborhoods. The first fell in the Al-Fanar area and the second in Al-Ashrafiyah, where a fire broke out in a building. There have been no reports of any loss of life.

Israeli Forces Storm Southern Town, Arrest Five

*NC081830 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 8 Jun 87*

[Text] Our correspondent in Hasbaya has reported that an Israeli force consisting of 100 men and 11 tanks has combed the Al-Tayyibah-Al-'Udaysah-Markaba-Hula line. The Israeli forces stormed Al-Tayyibah, searched a number of houses, and arrested five citizens, whom they took to Al-Khiyam prison.

Our correspondent added that the enemy has lifted his 3-day siege on the town of Kafr Shuba in the Al-'Urquq area.

Keshtmand Greets Ryzhkov During Overflight*LD081552 Kabul BAKHTAR in Dari 1130 GMT 8 Jun 87*

[Text] Kabul, 8 Jun (*Bakhtar*) — Comrade Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, has sent the following message to Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, as his plane was passing through Soviet airspace:

Comrade Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov: As our aircraft is passing through the airspace of the friendly country of the Soviet Union, permit me to express my own and my entourage's best wishes for your health and prosperity, as well as for the advancement of the people of the friendly country of the Soviet Union and the continuation of the solidarity, friendship, and sincere relations which exist between the PDPA and the CPSU.

Mujahidin Down Soviet Plane, Destroy Tanks*LD081858 Tehran IRNA in English 1800 GMT 8 Jun 87*

[Text] Islamabad, June 8, IRNA — Heavy clashes still continue between Afghan Muslim revolutionaries and joint Soviet Afghan forces in 'Ali Kheyl Governorate, Paktia Province.

The Afghan mujahidin shot down a Soviet plane and killed 25 occupying forces, destroying seven tanks of theirs.

Some 2,500 Soviet parachutists are trying to capture the positions of the Afghan mujahidin in this region.

Twenty five Afghan Army soldiers surrendered to the Afghan revolutionaries during the past two days in the said region.

Soviet forces have sustained some 500 casualties since the beginning of the clashes on May 28.

Afghan mujahidin hold key positions in 'Ali Kheyl region considered one of two major supply routes for the revolutionaries.

'Extremists' Killed, Arrested; Arms Confiscated*LD080654 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0445 GMT 8 Jun 87*

[Text] Kabul, June 7, *Bakhtar* — A number of the extremists who were about to locate a huge caravan of arms and ammunition in the Kharvar area and small district of Zaneh Khan of Ghazni Province for terroristic activities were toppled by the Armed Forces of the DRA.

The residents of Ghazni Province contacted the Commission of National Reconciliation of that province and expressed their concern for trafficking of the caravan of munitions in that area.

The Commission of National Reconciliation of Ghazni Province put the matter with the Armed Forces and asked them to prevent concentration of the munitions in the said localities.

The Armed Forces sieged the Kharvar area and small district of Zaneh Khan and by intercepting the caravan asked them to surrender. But, instead the extremists resisted.

The Armed Forces resorted to counteract as a result of which a number of them were murdered and six of them were arrested.

Their arms including 4 ZICO-1s, one set of M13, three sets of ground to ground rocket launchers, three recoilless guns, 2 mortars with their 1500 shells, 318 rockets, 180 cases of ZICO-1 bullets, 400 kgs of explosives and 200 anti-personnel mines were confiscated by the Armed Forces.

Also, another group of the extremists who wanted to locate their arms depots in the grand district of Jaji in Paktia Province, bordering Pakistan, was wiped out with the cooperation of the residents of that district.

Police Fire on 'Violent Mob' in Jalgaon; 3 Dead*BK090314 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 9 Jun 87*

[Text] In Maharashtra, police resorted to firing at Kasoda village in Jalgaon District to disperse a violent mob indulging in stone throwing, looting, and arson yesterday. Earlier, police resorted to a lathi [baton] charge to disperse the mob.

According to police sources, one person was killed in the firing, while two persons succumbed to injuries sustained during violence. Seventeen others were injured, including six police officers. Police told our correspondent that 43 persons have been arrested in this connection. The curfew at Kasoda imposed since yesterday will remain in force till 1030 today.

Curfew has been relaxed for 12 hours from 0700 this morning in the entire curfew-bound areas of Meerut City. According to official sources, this followed continued improvement in the situation. However, security forces deployed in the sensitive and affected areas of the city continue to remain vigilant to avoid any untoward incident.

Home Secretary Rules Out Talks on Punjab Problem*BK081300 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1230 GMT 8 Jun 87*

[Text] The home secretary, Mr C.G. Sommaiya has ruled out the possibility of any talks on the Punjab problem unless there is a marked improvement in the present situation in the state. With whom the talks should be held will be decided at an appropriate time. Speaking to newsmen in Simla, Mr Sommaiya said efforts are on to normalize the situation and pave the way for the talks.

Mr Sommaiya said the proposal to have barbed wire fencing along the India-Bangladesh border to check infiltration has not been shelved. About the Assam accord, he said it is being implemented and he had detailed discussions with the representatives of the state government on the issue. Mr Sommaiya categorically stated that there is no question of a separate Gurkha state. However, the West Bengal government has been asked to solve the genuine problems of the Gurkhas.

Referring to the Bihar situation, the home secretary said the Center has advised the state government to implement land reforms and poverty alleviation programs effectively.

Gurkha Leader Promises Homeland in 9 Months*BK071534 Hong Kong AFP in English 1527 GMT 7 Jun 87*

[Text] New Delhi, June 7 (AFP) — Militant Gurkha leader Subhash Gheising Sunday promised a homeland for his people in nine month's time in the eastern Indian state of Bengal, the *Press Trust of India* (PTI) reported.

Mr. Gheising, president of the militant Gurkha National Liberation Front (GNLF), was quoted by PTI as saying he was confident of "carving" out a separate homeland for India's nine

million Gurkhas. "Gurkhaland is the only solution to the problems of the Gurkhas," Mr. Gheising said.

The GNLF chief, who claims full control over Gurkha activists, is said to be losing some of his influence as emerging leaders have voiced their dissatisfaction at Mr. Gheising's soft approach to the campaign. Mr. Gheising said that his hold on the GNLF had not "slackened an inch." He also denied reports that the 13-month-long campaign was "fizzling out" in Bengal's hill district of Darjeeling, PTI said.

He said that the demand for a Gurkha homeland was "democratic" and could be met within the framework of the Indian Constitution. Mr Gheising, who has twice been invited to New Delhi for negotiations, said he wanted a third round of talks with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's government.

Bengal State's Marxist administration has accused Mr. Gandhi's Congress (I) Party of encouraging the GNLF campaign in Darjeeling to erode the state's communist base. New Delhi denies the charge.

Gurkha militants have bombed five police stations and clashed with Marxists in Kurseong and Kalimpong sub-districts this year. Some 200 people have died since the campaign flared up in May 1986 following a belief among Gurkhas of Nepali stock that they were being discriminated against in a neglected area.

Official Swedish Report on Bofors Deal Reviewed*BK050553 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 5 Jun 87*

[Text] The Swedish National Audit Bureau report says no middlemen were involved during the final phase of negotiations in the Bofors gun deal. However, costs did occur in connection with the winding up of the dealings with earlier local agents.

The report, handed over to the Government of India yesterday, said money had been paid into Swiss accounts, but it was only meant for clearing old commitments. The Bofors Company also informed the audit bureau that these costs were finally settled late last year. The final picture given by Bofors says there were no agreements on commission and that local contacts were used, which were wound up before the negotiations were concluded.

The government has decided to refer the report of the bureau to a joint parliamentary committee. The Lok Sabha speaker and the chairman of the Rajya Sabha will be requested to set up a committee to go into the report, investigate facts and issues mentioned in it, and then submit its report to Parliament. An official spokesman said last night that the decision was taken after the cabinet committee on political affairs examined the report, along with comments of the Swedish Government.

The spokesman said the government has taken major initiatives in the last 2½ years in launching a sustained drive against economic offenders. In pursuance of this policy, determined efforts were made to eliminate middlemen and agents in defense contracts. In this context, the Center has requested the Swedish Government to inquire into the allegations made in the Swedish

media regarding alleged payments made to individuals and companies. Allegations were made in spite of the assurance given to the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, by the late Swedish prime minister, Olof Palme, that there would be no middlemen in the gun deal. The government had also made it clear in Parliament that stringent action will be taken if anyone was found to have violated the law. The spokesman said the commitment will be fulfilled in letter and spirit.

Economy Grows 5 Percent in Fiscal 1986-87

*BK060854 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 6 Jun 87*

[Text] The Indian economy has registered a 5 percent growth in 1986-87 despite fall in production and a marginal growth in agriculture. According to the National Council of Applied Economic Research, there was a marked increase in the country's monetary reserve which touched a record 7,645 crore rupees by the end of March this year.

Reviewing the performance of the economy during the last quarter of the financial year, the council pointed out that the price situation remained satisfactory and money supply was kept in check by restraints on bank credits.

Industrial Production Down

BK061130 Hong Kong AFP in English 1121 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] New Delhi, June 6 (AFP) — India's economy grew by about five percent in 1986-87, but industrial production fell marginally, a private study group said in an annual report published here Saturday.

The National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) said prospects for a substantial reduction in the massive foreign trade deficit in 1986-87 had "dimmed" considerably due to a rise

in imports. The council said industrial production was expected to fall well short of the 8.7 percent growth posted in 1985-86.

India's Planning Commission had envisaged an annual eight percent increase in industrial production and four percent in agriculture, resulting in a five percent jump in Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Agricultural production during the year was unlikely to show any "perceptible rise" due to poor rains and the most optimistic estimates of foodgrain output would be 151 million tonnes, against a target of 160 million.

Exports markedly improved, but the trade deficit was not reduced by as much as expected because of a surge in imports towards the close of the financial year. Provisional figures quoted in the report put the trade deficit at six billion dollars compared with a record nearly 6.4 billion for 1985-86. Unless exports grew faster, higher remittances would be required from Indians living abroad to steady the balance of payment position, the report warned.

The economy grew over the past 15 years at an average annual rate of 3.9 percent — the primary sector recording two percent, the secondary (manufacturing) sector 4.3 percent and services sector 5.9 percent.

The council said the annual five percent growth target of the Seventh Five-year Plan, which began in 1985-86, would be achieved because of continued high growth in services, which now represent about 40 percent of the total economy. "The price situation, on the whole, appeared satisfactory in 1986-87," it said. "Money supply expansion was kept relatively under check... by a restraint in bank credit to the commercial sector."

Inflation in consumer prices was cut from the previous year's 8.3 percent to 7.5 while wholesale prices rose by 5.1 percent compared to 3.8 percent in 1985-86.

U.S. Cargo Ship, Warship Intercepted in Gulf

LD091108 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 9 Jun 87

[From the headlines]

[Text] While the Western economic summit is taking place in Venice, and Reagan is trying to win the support of his allies for his plans in the Persian Gulf, an American cargo ship and a warship detailed to protect merchant vessels were intercepted by an Iranian ship in the waters of the Persian Gulf and the Strait of Hormuz. They were allowed to continue their voyage once their route and objective became clear.

Iranian Official: Tehran Planned 'Stark' Attack

NC071702 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon
in Arabic 1545 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Khalil Sadiqi, commander of the Iranian Revolutionary Guards in Tyre, Lebanon, said today that the Iraqi pilot who hit the frigate *Stark* in the Gulf was acting on orders from the Iranian Government. Sadiqi added that the decision to attack the *Stark* was made in Tehran and Iraqi means were used to implement it. The Iranian official expressed Iran's readiness to appear before a judicial investigatory body in the United States to prove its responsibility for the assault.

U.S. Use of Gulf Bases Considered 'Provocation'

LD071738 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1630 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] The Islamic Republic's Navy has announced that the defense of our national interests and the security of the Persian Gulf are its natural right and responsibility. It warned America that in the event of any hostile action, the Navy would ultimately do its duty.

A statement issued today by the Navy stressed: The use of Persian Gulf military bases by U.S. forces, as well as the occupation of the territory of Islamic states, would be considered a provocation against the independence and territorial integrity of regional countries and the interests of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Alluding to the fact that Iran naturally has the greatest share in the defense of the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman, the statement pointed out that naval personnel, more determined than ever before, consider it their duty to defend themselves against enemy aggression and protect states in the region. The declaration noted that the men of the Navy are prepared to demonstrate their combat and technical proficiency in confronting the U.S. military presence and occupying its bases in the area.

The statement added: Should America resort to any irrational action, the world will once again see the defeat of Reagan's bellicose policies.

Tehran Vows To 'Retaliate' if U.S. Attacks

LD071344 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Unattributed "political commentary"]

[Text] The political uproar over a possible American attack on Iranian missile bases is the title of our first political commentary today, which follows:

For the past several days, the question of a study of an assault on Iran's surface-to-sea missiles in the Persian Gulf and the possibility of an act of military aggression against our country has taken up a considerable part of the propaganda of the U.S. media. It began with a recent article in the U.S. daily *The Washington Post* on a possible American preemptive strike against those missiles.

Various statements on this followed from U.S. sources. While stressing America's ability to carry out such military operations, several U.S. officials refused to give a direct answer when asked if such plans existed. Frank Carlucci, for one, Reagan's national security adviser, made a statement recently. While refusing to express an opinion on the matter, he said he did not think it proper for everyone to second guess military methods. Although his remarks, in light of his position as the President's national security adviser, are in a way a denial of the story, the head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff told the Senate that an attack on Iranian missile bases was being considered as an option for the defense of American ships in the Persian Gulf.

Such contradictions notwithstanding, the prevailing opinion in the United States holds that there is but a slim chance of an attack on Iranian missile bases. Such a plan was first put forward by an American newspaper, and was then confirmed and denied through half-baked [neem-javideh] remarks from various U.S. officials.

The fundamental question is the reason behind such widespread coverage in the Western Zionist propaganda media. One possibility is that the Americans are actually considering such aggressive plans. In that case, they will be faced with the Islamic Republic of Iran's logical and natural reaction. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has repeatedly made it clear through its officials that it will deal decisively with any U.S. aggression and will answer any blow with one of its own. While discussing the issue, our deputy foreign minister noted that the Islamic Republic of Iran will retaliate in kind for any attack on our soil. Therefore, the Reagan administration will get an answer for its actions anywhere in the world where there are centers of U.S. activities or where U.S. interests exist.

The Americans have now had experience that shows them they are vulnerable, at least in the Islamic countries, and that the Islamic nations have a reason to volunteer for anti-American activities. U.S. interests and centers, or those of its allies around the world, have been struck by the deprived people of such countries in the past. Those attacks have resulted in considerable losses and damage.

Given this fact, we should note that the Reagan administration is in no position to take the losses stemming from the destruction of its centers, which is a product of the anger of nations. The prediction of U.S. presidential candidate Jesse Jackson, who said Reagan may have to resign before the end of his term, may be an indication of this. In light of this, the Reagan administration is not actually expected to consider such plans and it is felt that the goal of this propaganda uproar over a possible American strike on Iranian missile bases in the Persian Gulf is something other than concrete action. It may be an attempt by the White House to divert public attention from the defeat of its policies in the Persian Gulf by raising new pseudosensational, adventurist issues. In particular, reports indicate that Reagan has been unable to get a positive response from his European allies to his aggressive plans for the Persian Gulf. At the same time, he has been getting negative answers to his requests from the countries along the Persian Gulf's southern shore.

Speeches Mark 1963 Uprising Anniversary

Khamene'i Views Islam, Gulf

NC080819 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0933 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Speech by President 'Ali Khamene'i on the anniversary of the 5 June 1963 uprising; date, place not given]

[Summary From Poor Reception] "First, I would like to thank the brothers in charge of organizing this historic and educational congress in commemoration of this day." This "historic event played an important and basic role in the Iranian nation's Islamic struggles," which started only as a religious movement.

At that time it was as difficult to analyze politically how the events that led to the uprising could cause the downfall of a regime, as it was difficult to understand how a people, unprepared and lacking organization, could overthrow a ruling power. At that time the conclusion drawn from events was that the flame that had flared so suddenly would quickly die. But it was from these embers that "the fundamental and deep movement of a large group of people started," inspiring the nation to continue the struggle. More and more people recognized the justness of their struggles, and we saw these struggles culminate in the June uprising. At that time there were conflicting views. Some believed that the movement had been harmed; others that nothing had been achieved. However, events after the June uprising proved them all wrong.

"Today, so many years after that incident, when we look back" and analyze the situation, we see "that a great step, a great phenomenon, a fateful incident" occurred, leading to the "great Islamic revolution." Had the June uprising not taken place, we would not have achieved so much. "Had the 5 June uprising not taken place, would not have gained this vigilance." Had it not been for this incident, those who began to think of how "to make the movement's Islamic foundation stronger and invulnerable would not have done so. Our nation learned all these lessons in light of the 5 June uprising. This uprising actually became the basic foundation of our system. This is the essence of all world phenomena."

Time has proven the magnificence and grandeur of the event, and "this is exactly the state of our nation today." The years that have passed since the revolution have seen times very similar to the events leading to the 5 June uprising. "Of course, today the people have developed analytical abilities. Today the minds of our people and our society are completely different from the time of the 5 June uprising. There is no one today who does not comprehend the struggle, who fails to perceive how important and fateful the great resistance of a nation is. None of our alert and unwavering people fails to realize today what would have happened to our nation had it lacked the resistance it possesses — resistance that has culminated in the war — and how our history and future would have been shaped. Our people know this." We cannot compare the people's discernment today with that during the 5 June uprising. Today Iranians are proud of giving martyrs to the war, and "today our youths are creating the greatest epics of our century and our history on the battlefields. But even today, we are unable to assess the importance and the value" of our resistance as we should. "I say that the Iranian people's resistance today is far greater than what is necessary to protect a country's independence or to eliminate the influence of a superpower in a country, or to thwart their belligerence and bullying. It is far greater. Today our nation is not only shaping its own future, but also the future of the entire world, as well." Today our nation's resistance "is developing the future of the world and the history of nations, not only its own." The 5 June uprising shaped our future "and our movement today is shaping the future of all the oppressed nations, especially Islamic nations."

The importance of the Iranian nation's great resistance will be assessed in 20 or 30 years. "Our enemies comprehend one fact, they feel it. Why are the arrogant powers of the East and West apprehensive and fearful in the event that Iran might emerge victorious in its war with Iraq?" Why do they feel this way about a "war that was imposed to rob the people of their revolution?" The world sees how revolution in the Islamic world is confronting the superpowers. Throughout our history we heard them teaching the ineffectiveness of Islam.

"Today they can do so no longer," and "despite the superpowers' efforts, there is an Islamic movement in the Islamic world as fervent as the Islamic revolution in Iran." We see Muslims rising up everywhere, "in Egypt, Tunis, North Africa, the Middle East, Asia, everywhere." Can the youths and children of these great Islamic societies not see and understand? "Can they be told that Islam is dead?" Muslim youths and children know differently; they know they are being brought up with an Islamic spirit and culture.

"If our Islamic revolution is successful in the greatest test since its victory — the imposed war — and if it succeeds in destroying the enemy and breaking the superpowers' resistance, there can be no obstacle to this great Islamic movement in the Islamic world" and in the history of Islamic nations. The superpowers understand and fear this. Our nation today knows certain things. It knows "its own strength" and that it can achieve certain things.

"If you look at the Persian Gulf today, you will see that it is an international arena. Its problems are not restricted to one region; they are international. (?Reactionary) powers in the Persian Gulf

today are in the throes of a (?real crisis)," and they are sparing no efforts "to open the Persian Gulf to the superpowers." But the people's views on the superpowers cannot be altered. "How can the arrogant power of the United States have any effect? Any movement by the United States in this region threatens the West's interests in the Persian Gulf. If they want to use brutality, if they want to (?behave foolishly), if they want to kindle a flame, if they want to impose another undesired war on the countries of the Persian Gulf region, undoubtedly the flames of such a war will spread in a manner that will (?destroy) all Western interests in the Gulf region. Sixty percent of the world's oil resources are in this region and the world cannot say it does not need them."

The aim is to force the nations of the region to retreat so that the superpowers can advance. This is how they have acted to date. "The superpowers are very vulnerable today." They want to "safeguard their interests," but does our devoted nation have anything to fear? "Today if they kindle a flame in this region, they will threaten their own interests, Western interests." This is why Europe and Japan have adopted their positions. "Is it possible for the largest, richest nation in this region to be exposed to the danger of the United States and the West and remain silent? They should know that if they raise their hand against the Iranian nation, if they are serious about their threats, the first to suffer will be their own colonialist (?interests) in the Gulf."

But this is a situation they themselves created. "Today the problems of the Persian Gulf can be solved if the superpowers, (?primarily the United States) remove their military presence and allow this region to remain in the hands of its people. This is tantamount to a retreat, but they have no alternative. If they do not do so, they will be forced to face more drastic consequences. We cannot merely stand by" in the face of threats by the United States and other countries. They should know they are "vulnerable" and "the Iranian nation has the power and courage" to inflict blows. "If they do not retreat today, they will have to retreat tomorrow, more calamitously." The problems that have been "imposed by foreign powers" on this region cannot be "solved so easily. But the key to solving the current problem is to remove the arrogant military presence of the United States, the Soviet Union, and European countries. The region should remain in the hands of the regional countries, who can (?maintain security). Of course, governments — both neighboring governments and countries acquainted with Persian Gulf problems — can cooperate in creating this security. Full international cooperation should be created to (?ensure this region's security)." However, if they act otherwise "and thoughtlessly choose" another path, "the Iranian nation is prepared to resist." It has both the vigilance and the strength to do so, "and this will affect the future and destiny of this region."

The lesson we should learn from the 5 June uprising is how to assess and evaluate certain events. We should realize that there is a strong bond that exists between the imam and the ummah that will not only "determine the future of the region and the Islamic world, but the future of the whole world."

I take this opportunity to pray for the imam's longevity and for the Iranian nation.

Musavi Speaks in Varamin

LD051531 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Excerpt] According to the Central News Unit, on the anniversary of the bloody uprising of 15 Khordad 1342 [5 June 1963], the Hezbollahi residents of Varamin gathered this morning and marched in the town square. It was there that the revolutionary movement launched by the people of Varamin began with the uprising of 15 Khordad 1342, and it there they assembled for celebrations in the pure mausoleum of Imam Ja'far to remember the martyrs of that popular revolt.

In the course of the gathering, Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi, who traveled to Varamin to take part, described the country's political situation in 1342 and how the people's epic-making movement emerged. He praised the memory of the martyrs of Varamin's revolution, saying: The revolution of 15 Khordad 1342 was a movement that came to fruition on 22 Bahman 1357 [11 February 1979]. Today, Islam — confident and full of pride — is defending the rights of Muslims and the deprived. The arrogant powers have raised their defenses in the face of this revolt by our Muslim people. And today, our Islamic Revolution stands against the arrogant powers. All this is all due to the sacred blood shed on that day.

The prime minister referred to the climate of opinion reflected in the Zionist media and directed against the Islamic Revolution. He asked: Why is our nation today indifferent to the efforts of the five bullies in the UN Security Council, who are trying, through use of the law of the jungle, to drag us into a compromise? He added: This resistance and steadfastness are the fruit of the martyrs of Varamin on the (Baqer-Abad) Bridge. They are the product of the inventiveness of God's people and the uplifting Islamic school of thought. The reason for our steadfastness against both East and West is our detachment from the poles and our turn toward Islam.

According to this report, at the end of the ceremony, the marchers signed a scroll and renewed their allegiance to the leader of the revolution, Imam Khomeyni. [passage omitted]

Notes Superpower 'Plots'

LD051703 Tehran IRNA in English 1630 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Tehran, June 5, IRNA — Any decision taken by the five permanent U.N. Security Council members, based upon the law of the jungle, to force Iran to surrender, will neither be accepted nor respected by the Iranian nation, Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi said Friday. Musavi made the remark to a multitudinous group of people in Varamin, south of here on the occasion of the anniversary of the 15th Khordad (5 June) uprising against the shah.

He said the Islamic revolution has many supporters in Lebanon, Afghanistan, Africa, Europe and even in the U.S. "We will use our (?forces) against the superpowers if they conspire against us," Musavi warned. "They are completely mistaken if they think they will not fall in the fire they are fanning for us. It will engulf them all," Musavi asserted.

On the June 5 uprising, in which 15,000 people including many theologians were killed by security forces of the ex-shah's regime, Musavi said the U.S. which controlled the regime of the shah thought that the massacre had put an end to the revolution and would hush up the theologians. But, he, added, the blood of the martyrs of that day gave birth to the Islamic government.

But the East and West unitedly supported the shah in those days but "our people were neither for the East nor West" and by safeguarding their Islamic values and heeding the guidance of our informed, courageous leader (Imam Khomeyni) they kept the movement alive.

Musavi stressed that the superpowers have not ended their plots against the Islamic Republic and revolution and that their conspiracies are expanding in the Persian Gulf. Musavi said Soviet and U.S. fleets have anchored in the Persian Gulf and threaten Iran while Kuwait has given permission for Iraqi Navy to utilize Bubiyan Island but "we have learned from Khordad 15 and we know how to fight with them," he asserted.

Musavi Views Relations Among Government Branches

*LD071407 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 7 Jun 87*

[Interview with Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi by unidentified correspondent on 7 June — place not given; recorded]

[Excerpts][Question] Mr Musavi, a group of (?judges) and members of the Supreme Judicial Council and the Council of Guardians met jointly on Tuesday. What effects will this meeting have on the performance of the state (?executive) apparatus?

[Musavi] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The meeting was truly an extraordinary one. It was designed to honor the Majlis and the law, and took place in light of the Majlis' important role during its first and second terms in the fate of the Islamic nation and the revolutionary generation. [passage omitted] That was the reason behind the meeting of officials from the three branches of (?government), the Council of Guardians, and the Judicial Council, as well as the heads of commissions. Detailed discussions were held on the implementation of the Constitution, economic matters, and judicial affairs.

The talks proved the (?enthusiasm) for advancing matters through robust, structured, and well-planned coordination between the government and [words indistinct]. From the point of view of performance, the executive branch must act in a stronger and better way while maintaining improvements. On legal matters, while the government is working to present bills, attempts should be made to leave more effective ones to the executive branch, especially those concerning sensitive social issues. Bills are like weapons for the judicial and executive powers. They are, in effect, their instruments of operation, and if this does not exist, then, naturally, they cannot function.

As for fundamental points of law, there are, naturally, debates and differing views in our society. [Words indistinct] the government does not expect bills to be approved as presented. However, as far as important issues are concerned, we must have laws in

our control and the legal void that exists in some cases must disappear. [Words indistinct] we realized that our brothers in the judiciary have similar problems in some cases. Our Majlis has always been mindful of this, and the government has expressed its gratitude to the Majlis on many occasions for its revolutionary approach to the questions of bills and laws. The result of the meeting can be boiled down to the fact that the presentation of the problems faced by each power has a profound influence on the understanding of the shortcomings and capabilities of the others. This may, God willing, lead to a desirable move in the executive branch and the judiciary. [passage omitted] As was mentioned at the meeting, a similar session will be held, God willing, to allow the preparation of further grounds for cooperation among the three branches.

Libyan Foreign Liaison Secretary Pays Visit

Arrives in Tehran 7 Jun

*NC070644 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0330 GMT 7 Jun 87*

[Text] Mr Jadallah 'Azzuz al-Talhi, secretary of the People's Committee of the Libyan People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, arrived in Tehran this morning. He was welcomed by Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati and some ambassadors of Muslim countries resident in Tehran.

In an interview with our correspondent at Mehrabad Airport, he expressed his joy at being in Iran. He described the ties between the two countries as firm and strong, adding: Our trip to Iran is only natural, given the deep fraternal relations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Libyan revolution. The secretary of the People's Committee of the Libyan People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison said the goal of his visit is to exchange views on matters of common interest. Such an exchange, he explained, is a normal development between two fraternal Muslim states. During his stay, he will hold talks with a number of Iranian officials.

Holds Talks With Velayati

*LD071219 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 7 Jun 87*

[Text] The first round of talks between Foreign Minister Velayati and Jadallah 'Azzuz al-Talhi, secretary of the General People's Committee, [title as heard] has been held in Tehran. During the session, questions of mutual interest and regional developments were discussed.

According to the Central News Unit, the Libyan official highlighted his country's support for Iran's Islamic revolution, adding: We have stood by the Islamic revolution from the very start, and have moved in tandem with it. In Libya, we consider this support a matter of principle; no pressure or other factors can change it.

Having expressed his gratitude for the position taken by Libyan officials, Velayati said: We see Libya as a revolutionary country. He emphasized: As long as we both stand by our principles, the

superpowers will maintain their positions against us. Velayati then explained the situation in the Persian Gulf and in the imposed war. He made it clear that the war must go on until Saddam falls. He declared: In the Persian Gulf, too, the stand taken by the Islamic Republic of Iran is one of principle. We will not allow any foreign power to meddle in the Persian Gulf.

Discusses War With Musavi

LD071817 Tehran IRNA in English 1810 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Tehran, June 7, IRNA — Libya has always stood by the Islamic revolution and has condemned Saddam Husayn for his aggression on Iran since the outbreak of the Iraqi-imposed war, said visiting Libyan foreign minister to Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi here Sunday.

Jadallah 'Azzuz al-Talhi described the aggression launched by the Baghdad regime against Iran as an "international plot" and said Libya has been pressured by imperialism and regional reaction because of its support for the Islamic revolution.

Al-Talhi said the Islamic Republic has given an "unforgettable" lesson to Saddam Husayn and his supporters, noting that the imposed war has resulted in the victory for Iran and the defeat for Saddam. He also extended an invitation to the prime minister to pay an official visit to Tripoli.

In response, the prime minister likened Saddam Husayn's status to that of a "wounded snake" which poses a great danger to the whole region. Musavi said that the Iraqi regime backed by the U.S. would continue its acts of mischief in the Persian Gulf as soon as it found the opportunity to do so. Now that the Baghdad regime is losing its grip on northern parts of the country to the southern peninsula of Al-Faw, and it is now in its shakiest position, arrogant powers are loudly calling for peace, Musavi said.

The premier said Washington's support for Iraq is in fact aimed at countering Islamic and revolutionary forces and this is why the Islamic Republic is always calling on the Muslim world to unite.

On domestically-produced military equipment, Premier Musavi said "we are able to continue the war till ultimate victory over Iraq with our own resources."

Musavi warned that the global arrogance should know it would be very vulnerable in the Persian Gulf if it attempts to interfere in the region and that the grave consequences of such an intervention would not be restricted to only the region.

Meets With Hashemi-Rafsanjani

NC080625 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0330 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, the secretary of the People's Committee of the Libyan People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, who is visiting our country, met last night with Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Majlis. During the

meeting, which was also attended by our foreign minister, Mr Velayati, and the envoys of both countries, the Libyan foreign minister discussed the ties between the two Muslim countries of Iran and Libya. He declared: As you know, our government and nation are proud of the Islamic revolution and the great Imam Khomeyni. We are quite eager to broaden our relations in all fields. He added: We expressed our support immediately after Iran's Islamic revolution. Its triumph is a victory for us and all the world's Muslims. That victory symbolizes an Islamic resurgence.

He continued: The world, Muslim and non-Muslim alike, needs this awakening, this new Islamic movement. Thus, we declare our complete readiness to fight all who oppose or threaten this revolution. Stressing the fact that Libya's policy toward the Islamic revolution is a principled one, he noted: This policy is not subject to bargaining or compromise. When Saddam attacked the revolution we recognized that as a conspiracy engineered by all the enemies of Islam. Indeed, they are plotting to weaken the Islamic revolution, limit its influence, and prevent its spread.

In response to the Libyan secretary's remarks, Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani said: We recognize Libya's revolutionary nature, which serves to bring our positions together. He added: We also believe that world oppression, Zionism, and reaction began the war to hinder the export of the Islamic revolution. However, their major objective is to protect Iraq's Ba'th Party. They fear that the Iraqi regime will collapse, and know that if the strength of the ruling Ba'th Party is undermined, the path for the popular movement throughout the region, and in north Africa, will be clear. This would obviously endanger Israel. They are willing to pay any price to save the Iraqi Ba'th Party.

Noting that an end to the war would not necessarily mean the ouster of Saddam, Hashemi-Rafsanjani added: World oppression will try to save Saddam with widespread propaganda and massive aid, portraying him as the defender of the Arab (?cause). With Saddam facing defeat at the hands of the fighters of Islam, they are trying to depict his losses as victories. Our revolutionary leader, our people, and our officials see no alternative to the elimination of the Ba'th Party from the region, he said.

In conclusion, Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani noted the popular movement in northern Iraq, saying: It is time progressive countries took the field alongside the Muslim people of Iraq. This is a fresh movement initiated in northern Iraq by (?opponents) of the Ba'th Party.

Sees Khamene'i in Nowshahr

LD091221 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Mr Jadallah 'Azzuz al-Talhi, secretary of the People's Committee of the Libyan People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, who has arrived in Tehran at the head of a senior political delegation to deliver a message from Libyan leader Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, went to Nowshahr yesterday. They gave the Libyan leader's message to our country's president, Mr Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i. During that meeting, Mr al-Talhi began by reaf-

firming Libya's unchanging position in its alliance with the Islamic Republic of Iran.

President Khamene'i then expressed his thanks for the fraternal and sincere message from the Libyan leader, adding: Col al-Qadhafi's message was friendly and brotherly. I am grateful for his excellency's emphasis on Libya's constant position of support for Iran's Islamic revolution. Referring to the efforts of both East and West to prevent Iran from winning a decisive victory, the president analyzed conditions in the Persian Gulf. He declared: You are seeing a situation in the Persian Gulf that has, until now, forced only the United States to retreat. Today even the European countries have realized this, and are not ready to become scapegoats to solve America's domestic problems.

Bangladeshi Commerce Minister Arrives in Tehran

Seeks 'Closer' Relations

*LD052134 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1630 GMT 5 Jun 87*

[Text] Bangladeshi Commerce Minister Mohammad Abdul Munim arrived in Tehran this afternoon at the head of an economic delegation, and was welcomed by our country's commerce minister. During an interview with the Central News Unit, the Bangladeshi commerce minister said: This delegation includes members from the public and private sectors. Its objective is to expand economic relations and take some effective steps toward closer ties between Iran and Bangladesh. In view of the historical and cultural relations between the two Muslim states, one may expect their commercial ties to expand further, as well. In conclusion, he said he hoped the talks will be carried out positively so as to increase the volume of economic transactions and broaden bilateral relations.

The first round of talks between the commerce minister and his Iranian counterpart began this afternoon at the Commerce Ministry. During the session, the Bangladeshi minister announced his government's desire to step up non-oil transactions, stressing that commerce between the two Muslim states should not be limited to oil.

Our country's commerce minister then explained Iran's economic situation and its progress since the victory of the Islamic revolution. Today's meeting also featured the establishment of two commercial and industrial commissions to follow up the talks between the commerce ministers of Bangladesh and Iran.

Discusses Ties With Velayati

LD070743 Tehran IRNA in English 0730 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Tehran, June 7, IRNA — Visiting Bangladesh Commerce Minister Mohammad Abdul Munim met Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati here Saturday. During the meeting the expansion of bilateral ties was stressed.

Abdul Munim expressed hope that the forthcoming visit of Bangladesh Foreign Minister Humayun R. Chowdhury to Iran would further consolidate Tehran-Dhaka relations. Velayati

emphasized that the Islamic Republic is ready to cooperate with Bangladesh in the economic, political and cultural fields.

Holds Talks With Musavi

LD082220 Tehran IRNA in English 1740 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Tehran, June 8, IRNA — Visiting Bangladesh minister of commerce, Mohammad Abdul Munim, called for a closer cooperation between Bangladesh and Iran on trade and other areas here today.

The Bangladesh minister, who was talking to Prime Minister Musavi, said for centuries before the institution of the British Empire, Muslims in Bangladesh spoke Persian and they suffered a lot in their efforts for retaining Persian as the language of the country. The Bangladesh minister noted that at sometime in the past Iran was his country's second largest trade partner, and suggested that the relations between the two countries can now further develop.

In response Prime Minister Musavi said that because the supercilious world powers have allied themselves against the Muslim world, it is now in the interest of Muslim nations to identify the resources and the potentials which they can exchange for increasing the power of the Muslim world in international scenes.

Commenting on the Iraq-Iran war, Iran's prime minister said the Islamic Republic continues to insist on her uncompromisable demand for punishing Saddam Husayn as the initiator of the conflict. He said Iran's Muslim people are bent on demonstrating to the world nations that aggression against the independence and sovereignty of a Muslim nation will entail a forceful strike-back by Muslims. He said Iran considers such manner of resistance conducive to regional peace and in the best interest of the Muslim world.

The visiting Bangladesh minister, heading a delegation from his country, arrived here on 4th June.

Meets With Abedi-Ja'fari

LD082225 Tehran IRNA in English 1804 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Tehran, June 8, IRNA — Visiting Bangladesh Minister of Commerce Mohammad Abdul Munim described his visit to Iran as "fruitful," and expressed satisfaction with his talks with Iranian officials, here Monday.

Munim made the remark in his meeting with his Iranian counterpart Hasan Abedi-Ja'fari. He expressed hope that future cooperation between Tehran and Dhaka would expand in various fields.

In response, the Iranian minister stressed that mutual talks between Iran and Bangladesh should be held more frequently, adding that the two sides ought to try to strengthen bilateral relations in all fields including those in commerce. The Bangladesh official, who is heading a delegation will leave here after inking a letter of understanding.

Concludes Visit, Departs*LD090905 Tehran IRNA in English 0846 GMT 9 Jun 87*

[Text] Tehran, June 9, IRNA — Bangladesh Commerce Minister Mohammad Abdul Munin left here today after concluding a letter of understanding. The Bangladeshi minister and his entourage were seen off at the airport by Commerce Minister Hasan Abedi-Ja'fari.

Talking to IRNA before departure, Munin said that discussions were held in a friendly atmosphere and described them as "satisfactory." Abedi-Ja'fari also described the results of the trip as very "beneficial" and referred to them as a base for expansion of overall relations and commercial ties between the two countries.

The letter of understanding stressed exchange of commercial delegations and information between the two countries as well as increased cooperation in commercial services including transportation and shipping.

According to the letter of understanding Bangladesh will purchase 200,000 tons of light crude oil until the end of March 1988 from Iran.

The letter also includes articles on exchange of technical and engineering services in rural development and infrastructure such as gas, petrochemical as well as investment in small projects especially in light industries. It stressed joint cooperation of the two countries' Chambers of Commerce in diverse areas.

Joint investments to establish industrial installations in less developed areas of Bangladesh were among other issues mentioned in the letter of understanding. A delegation of the Mostafin (Oppressed) Foundation will visit Bangladesh within the next three months to explore possibilities in this connection.

Paper, tea, coffee, leather, raw cannabis, [as received] jute and urea are among the goods Iran could purchase from Bangladesh and in return can export non-oil goods such as raisin, pistachio, vegetable juices for pharmaceutical and industrial usages, sulphur, cement and some agro-industrial tools, pumping machines, automobile spare parts and bicycles.

Munin and the delegation accompanying him left here after five days of stay in Iran which included a one-day visit to the historical city of Esfahan. They met with Iran's ministers of commerce, Hasan Abedi-Ja'fari, foreign affairs 'Ali Akbar Velayati, oil Gholam Reza Aqazadeh, construction jihad Bijan Namdar-Zangeneh, and head of the Mostafin Foundation and other Iranian Government officials.

Greek Foreign Minister Ends Visit, Departs*NC060659 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 6 Jun 87*

[Text] Greek Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias left Tehran last night following a 4-day official visit to our country. During his stay, he signed two memorandums of understanding with his Iranian counterpart.

A Central News Unit correspondent reports that among the important points in the two memorandums of understanding signed by the two countries' foreign ministers are the formation of a committee for economic cooperation and one dealing with bilateral cooperation in the political, international, and economic spheres. The memorandums also stipulate the exchange of delegations on various levels to implement the planned cooperation.

The report states that under the memorandums of understanding, Greece will purchase various quantities of oil from Iran, and Iran in turn will import various Greek products including industrial raw materials, machinery, and spare parts. The report adds that in order to implement the memorandums more effectively, the two countries' foreign ministers will meet and confer annually in Tehran and in Athens alternately.

Prior to leaving Tehran, Greek Foreign Minister Papoulias was interviewed by our correspondent on the results of his visit and said: My visit to Tehran, which took place at Mr Velayati's invitation, was extremely important and successful. I am returning to my country very happy with the outcome of the visit. He added: In addition to my meetings with high-ranking Iranian officials, I became better acquainted with your country's problems and ideals, issues which I will explain to my country's prime minister.

The Greek foreign minister then discussed the impact of this visit on the expansion of bilateral relations, and asserted: The two signed memorandums of understanding will form the basis for a further expansion of the two countries' relations in the future. I am confident that bilateral relations will achieve positive and fruitful results in the coming months, in accordance with both governments' wishes.

On the talks regarding the two countries' technical cooperation, Mr Papoulias said: The future of this cooperation is very good; a delegation of Iranian experts will visit Greece to assess the fields in which we can cooperate.

In conclusion, the Greek foreign minister commented on the discussions with his Iranian counterpart, and said: These talks were held in a sincere atmosphere. We reached an agreement of views in our discussion of regional problems and international issues. He added: During these talks, we stressed Greece's unequivocal position on eliminating nuclear and chemical weapons throughout the world and condemned the use of these weapons by any country.

Rome Embassy Protests Treatment of Airline Workers*LD071033 Tehran IRNA in English 0850 GMT 7 Jun 87*

["Italian Syndicate Harassing Iran Air Staff" — IRNA headline]

[Text] Rome, June 7, IRNA — The Iranian Embassy in Rome called on the Italian Foreign Ministry Saturday to put an end to the instigations of the Italian labour syndicates against the local staff of the Islamic Republic Air Lines' office in Rome.

The embassy wrote a letter pointing to the illegal strike of the local staff of the Iran Air Office. The letter also noted that such illegal actions, coupled with the past records will badly mar Italian regulations in the eyes of the Iranian public opinion. The letter expressed regret over the mischievous efforts of the Italian syndicates to transform the issue into a political conflict, in collaboration with Iranian anti-revolutionary grouplets.

Ten local employees of the Iran Air office encouraged by the syndicates have illegally gone on an indefinite strike since last Monday over the dismissal of one of their colleagues and the Italian syndicates are trying to exploit the issue by calling for a demonstration in front of the Iran Air office in Rome Tuesday.

Military Notes Continuing Actions Against Iraq

Communique No 2,858

LD051842 Tehran IRNA in English 1820 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Tehran, June 5, IRNA — Iranian Navy inspected some 11 trade ships and tankers in the Strait of Hormuz, but let them proceed on their voyage since no Iraqi-bound cargo was found, according to a military communique released here Friday.

Communique Number 2858 of the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces said that exchange of heavy artillery fire raged on in Nasr-2 operational region, west of Maymak Heights.

Iranian shelling inflicted heavy casualties and losses on Iraqi positions, fortifications and armoured units throughout the battlefronts, the communique said.

In western fronts, it said more than ten enemy gun-emplacements and observation posts, one tank and two munitions depots of the Iraqi troops were set ablaze over Thursday and Friday.

Two Iraqi munitions depots were also demolished in Hajj 'Umrān and Sayyid Sadiq regions, it added.

The communique said that an Iraqi column of tanks and trucks sustained considerable damage in Ney-Khazar operational region.

Ten Iraqi forces were killed or wounded in Nahr 'Anbar and Eynkhosh where the enemy's engineering activities were disrupted or brought to a halt by Iranian Muslim combatants, the communique said.

An Iranian patrol unit captured some Iraqi troops in Sardasht region where it dealt blows on the enemy forces, it added.

In Mehran, an Iraqi patrol unit which attempted to penetrate the positions of the Iranian Muslim forces last night was reconnoitred and forced to flee sustaining notable losses, it said.

The communique concluded that Iranian gendarmerie forces killed some Iraqi troops in southern fronts Thursday and destroyed over ten heavy and light gun emplacements of theirs.

Communique No 2,859

LD061724 Tehran IRNA in English 1700 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] Tehran, June 6, IRNA — Muslim Forces of Iran smashed two Iraqi counter-assaults in the Nasr-2 operational theater, western fronts Thursday night and Friday morning, inflicting substantial casualties and losses on the attacking enemy troops. Some enemy soldiers were also captured.

Announcing the above here Saturday, the 2859th joint staff communique said that Iran's navy released an impounded cargo ship Friday from a southern Iranian port where it was taken for thorough inspection on February 31, [date as received] after being satisfied that it was not carrying any war-related cargo for Iraq. Iranian gunboats also intercepted and searched 20 cargo ships and oil tankers in the Strait of Hormuz yesterday but found no suspicious cargo aboard them.

An undetermined number of Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and 10 enemy gun emplacements and observation posts together with one munitions dump destroyed throughout the fronts in artillery duels with Iranian Muslim combatants yesterday.

An Iranian patrol convoy discovered and seized a large amount of Iraqi military equipment including anti-chemical gear in a northwestern front Friday.

Iranian Gendarmerie forces killed a number of Iraqi soldiers and set afire 10 enemy emplacements of various weapons in parts of the southern and western fronts yesterday.

Iranian artillery fire prevented Iraqi engineering units from setting up barbed wire fences in Sumar and Nahr 'Anbar theaters Friday.

Iraqi reinforcement activities were checked in Helaleh, southern fronts, yesterday, the communique concluded.

Communique No 2,860

LD071538 Tehran IRNA in English 1528 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Tehran, June 7, IRNA — The high spirited Iranian forces continued their relentless fighting with Iraqi troops in the Nasr-2 operational theater, western fronts, Saturday and Sunday, keeping the upper hand and suppressing all enemy military activities.

Announcing the above here today, the 2860th Joint Staff Communique said that at least 10 Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and several enemy gun emplacements and observation posts, two munitions dumps, two vehicles and an outpost were destroyed throughout the fronts yesterday when hit by Iranian artillery fire.

Iranian gendarmerie forces destroyed 10 Iraqi gun emplacements and inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy troops in parts of the southern and western fronts Saturday.

Iranian Muslim combatants shelled Iraqi vehicle columns in Helaleh, Anjireh and Nahr 'Anbar, southern fronts, yesterday inflicting heavy losses on them, thus halting their movements.

Exchange of artillery fire continued throughout the fronts yesterday, raging somewhat more heavily in Talaiyeh, southern fronts.

Iran's navy gunboats intercepted and searched an oil tanker in the Strait of Hormuz Saturday but allowed it to continue voyage, the communique concluded.

Shelling of Al-Qurnah Denied

LD081020 Tehran IRNA in English 1012 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Tehran, June 8, IRNA — The War Information Headquarters (WIH) here Monday categorically denied Iraqi allegations that Iran shelled the Iraqi city of Al-Qurnah, north of the port city of Basra. The General Command of the Iraqi Armed Forces in a statement Sunday had claimed that Iranian long-range artillery kept Al-Qurnah under fire damaging several homes.

The WIH spokesman refuting the claim said that the Iraqi regime frequently resorts to such falsities portraying itself as the wronged party and thereby seeking a pretext to launch fresh acts of mischief.

Communique No 2,861

LD081723 Tehran IRNA in English 1640 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Tehran, June 8, IRNA — Heights 325 and 280, west of Maymak Heights were captured by Iranian Muslim forces in

continuation of Nasr-2 operations at 21:45 hours local time (18:15 GMT) Sunday with 200 enemy troops killed and wounded, Joint Staff Communique No 2861 announced here today.

During the attack, Iranian combatants destroyed four Iraqi personnel carriers and several munitions depots seizing countless armoured pieces from the enemy. The rest of the Iraqi troops were forced to retreat from the region.

A unit of Iranian patrols infiltrated Iraqi positions and strongholds in Sharhani operational theater, in southwestern fronts, at day-break Monday, where they routed part of the fourth company of battalion one of Iraq's Brigade 501, and killed and wounded a group of enemy soliders and capturing three others. All Iranian combatants returned safely to bases after successfully carrying out the attack, said the communique.

Iran's Navy intercepted and searched six foreign cargo ships and tankers in Strait of Hormuz Sunday but allowed them to continue voyage since no Iraq-bound cargo was found on board.

Exchange of artillery fire continued throughout other fronts raging more heavily in Zayd operational region, where Muslim forces destroyed several Iraqi gun emplacements and watch posts and 12 130 mm howitzers, and killed or wounded some 10 enemy soldiers.

An Iraqi patrol unit attempted to infiltrate Iranian positions in Sardasht operational theater late Saturday but was forced to flee when it came under artillery fire of the Muslim forces. Iranian forces also checked relocation activities of Iraqi motorized columns in the region overlooking Mehran Region.

Ethnic Clashes Resume in Karachi; 6 Wounded*BK081330 Hong Kong AFP in English 1321 GMT 8 Jun 87*

[Text] Karachi, Pakistan, June 8 (AFP) — Fresh rioting erupted in some parts of Karachi early Monday, and police used tear gas to disperse the rioters, witnesses reported. Traffic in several sectors of the city was disrupted as rioters attacked passing vehicles and blocked streets by setting fire to tyres.

Clashes were also reported Monday between Pakhtoons and Urdu-speaking Muhajirs in Orangi Town, Qasba Colony and Aligarh Colony in the outskirts of Karachi. Police said six people received knife wounds during the fresh ethnic clashes. A crowd of Pakhtoon settlers from the north-west frontier also attacked a police post on the Qasba hills, sources said.

Meanwhile, prices of almost all consumer goods and foodstuffs have registered a steep rise in the wake of the heavy taxes, particularly a five percent defence surcharge, announced last Thursday in the 1987-88 budget.

7 Casualties in Police Action*BK081540 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 8 Jun 87*

[Text] A press release issued by the Karachi West district magistrate says that minibus drivers blocked traffic at the Habib Bank Chowk (?site) area and in Banares Chowk in protest at the burning of their vehicles in Liaqatabad yesterday evening. Officials tried to persuade them to disperse and reopen the road, but some individuals attacked the police station near Banares Chowk. The police opened fire in self-defense, resulting in the death of one person and the injury of six others.

According to reports, unruly mobs in some other parts of the area damaged four vehicles. A number of people have been arrested and leading local personalities are being contacted in a bid to improve the situation. Police patrols have been intensified and stern measures will be taken against anyone breaking the law. Small vehicles are traveling between Liaqatabad and Orangi while heavy vehicles are off the road. The situation is returning to normal and is under control.

Committee Formed To Make 'Urgent' Budget Review*BK081558 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 8 Jun 87*

[Text] Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo has set up a 14-member committee consisting of Pakistan Muslim League [PML] members of the National Assembly. The group will examine the budget for the next fiscal year on an urgent basis and propose appropriate changes to it in the interests of the common people. This was announced by Malik Nayeem Khan, general secretary of the PML parliamentary party, after a meeting of the party's National Assembly members in Rawalpindi today.

Mohammad Khan Junejo said the decision to review the budgetary proposals had been made out of a commitment to the welfare

of the common man. The PML has always shown that it respects the people's aspirations. Malik Nayeem Khan said the ad hoc committee of the PML appointed by the prime minister will hold consultations with senior Finance Ministry officials before suggesting any changes to the budget. The finance and development ministers will also be present at the ad hoc committee meetings.

The prime minister has ordered the committee to complete its task within 24 hours so its suggested changes can be presented at the next parliamentary party meeting, scheduled for Wednesday [10 June]. The regular session of the committee began immediately after the members of the group were nominated by the prime minister.

Planning Minister on Annual Development Program*BK061328 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 6 Jun 87*

[Text] The next year's Annual Development Program [ADP] has been formulated to keep the momentum of development activities, ensure the achievement of sixth plan's targets, and provide a base for the Seventh 5-Year Plan being launched on the 1st of July next year. This was stated by the federal minister for planning and development, Dr Mahbubul Haq, at a news conference in Islamabad today.

He said the next year's 53 billion rupee ADP represents an increase of over 19 percent against the current Annual Development Program. In addition, public sector corporations are expected to invest 11.5 billion rupees outside the ADP. The overall development efforts should increase by 11.8 percent with the Federal Development Plan increasing by 15 percent and the provincial program by about 21 percent. He said highest priority has been given in the plan to those sectors which accommodate the prime minister's 5-point Socioeconomic Uplift Program.

Federal Rural Development Minister Resigns*BK021528 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 2 Jun 87*

[Text] An announcement released by the cabinet division in Rawalpindi today says Anwar Aziz Chaudhary, federal minister for local government and rural development, tendered his resignation to the president today.

Accused of Corruption*BK030108 Hong Kong AFP in English 0059 GMT 3 Jun 87*

[Text] Islamabad, June 2 (AFP) — Federal Minister for Local Government Anwar Aziz Chaudhary, who was facing corruption charges, tendered his resignation on Tuesday, it was announced here. Mr Chaudhary was accused of misusing official development funds allocated by Prime Minister Mohammed Khan Junejo. Mr Junejo allocated five million rupees (about \$300,000) to each member of parliament to spend on his constituency.

Mr Chaudhary allegedly set up a cooperative society with his allocation and transferred the money into a bank. The Federal

Anti Corruption Committee (FACC) investigating the affair found that the money had not been disbursed in a normal way and the minister had "misused" his allocation.

He was also accused of using his influence to release the funds to benefit a particular group of his constituents, newspapers here said.

The minister, who in a marathon five hour session with the FACC Monday failed to convince investigators that he had not acted improperly, on Tuesday submitted his resignation to President Mohammed Ziaul Haq.

He said his conscience was clear, but that he regretted that the investigators did not agree with his "concept" of development.

President Issues Statement on 'Indian Invasion'
BK091153 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English
 1115 GMT 9 Jun 87

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, June 9 (*Lanka Puwath*) — The teachings of India's greatest sons, Lord Buddha and Mahatma Gandhi, are not respected any longer by the Indian and Tamil Nadu Governments, stated Sri Lankan President J.R. Jayewardene in his statement to the government parliamentary group this morning. Following is the full statement made by the president.

"In the long history of relations between India and the Indian States we have been invaded 16 times from Indian soil and 4 times by powers from the Far East and the West.

"The Indian invasion of June 4th was the 21st. We were occupied for 715 years, the whole island or a portion of it, in a history of 2500 years. This has added a few hours to this total.

"Was this necessary? The Sri Lanka Government had informed India that the government would receive aid and distribute it in accordance with the wishes of the donors and in association with them.

"The Sri Lanka Government had no means of resisting India's unilateral action physically, nor will it be able to do so in the future. Moreover the government did not wish that a single person, Indian or Sri Lankan, should be harmed.

"I have informed my people not to retaliate in any way and that they should by non-violence and truth [words indistinct] Indian Government and those who agree with them, that the path of violence, of bullying, is not the political heritage India has inherited from Mahatma Gandhi and Jawahar Lal Nehru.

"In September 1967 when there was a time of great famine and drought in India, Sri Lanka (Ceylon) with the consent of the Indian Government directed two ships carrying 18,000 tons of rice to aid the starving people, though we were importing rice ourselves. Mrs. Gandhi, on her visit to Sri Lanka that year, publicly thanked the government and people of Sri Lanka for this gesture and also for sending technical experts to advise the local king of Kashmir on irrigation projects, over 1500 years ago.

"My intention is to see that we so behave following the tenets of Lord Buddha and Mahatma Gandhi, the greatest sons of India, though their teachings are not respected any longer by the Indian and Tamil Nadu Governments.

"Non-violence and satyagraha [Mahatma Gandhi's policy of passive resistance] seek to persuade and not to confront, to convert and not to defeat.

"Let the whole nation wish that the members of the government of India and Tamil Nadu turn away from the path of violence in thought and action."

Premadasa: Indian Air Drop Invasion Rehearsal
BK090858 Hong Kong AFP in English 0837 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Colombo, June 9 (AFP) — Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa has charged that the Indian planes which dropped aid over Sri Lanka on June 4 may have been rehearsing for an invasion of the country, the press reported here Tuesday.

Mr. Premadasa's widely reported remarks came as anti-Indian protests sharply increased here, days after the planes violated Sri Lankan airspace to drop relief supplies over the northern Jaffna Peninsula, where separatists of the Tamil ethnic minority are fighting government forces.

Mr. Premadasa, speaking Monday at a village development project at Sisilasagama, 300 kilometers (185 miles) southeast of Colombo, said: "The dropping of unwanted Indian food parcels I feel may be even a rehearsal for an actual invasion in Sri Lanka." He appealed "to the youth of the country to unite shedding all differences to fight this invader." "Disputes among us may be exploited by a foreign power as an excuse to invade us," he said.

Buddhist monks were gathering Tuesday at the Indian High Commission (embassy) in central Colombo to demonstrate against India's alleged support of the separatists, who were held responsible by the Sri Lankan Government of the killing of 30 monks in the east of the country on June 2. [passage omitted]

Indian Envoy Says Ruling Party Planning Violence
BK080532 Hong Kong AFP in English 0520 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Colombo, June 8 (AFP) — India's high commissioner here J.N. Dixit has warned Foreign Minister H.C.S. Hameed that Sri Lanka's ruling party is preparing "highly violent" anti-Indian demonstrations, Mr. Dixit told *Agence France-Presse* Monday.

Confirming reports of a late Sunday meeting with Mr. Hameed, Mr. Dixit said senior members of President Junius Jayewardene's United National Party (UNP) were involved in planning protests here Monday against India's air-drop of relief supplies on Thursday to Tamil civilians in the northern Jaffna Peninsula.

The demonstrations by "bad characters and thugs" were aimed at the Indian High Commission in central Colombo and to "burn down" a new commission being built on the sea-front, Mr. Dixit said. He said his information was "absolutely reliable."

Government Spokesman Thilak Ratnakura said Mr. Dixit's allegations were "completely untrue." There were reports that Buddhist monks planned to demonstrate, but since they had criticised Mr. Jayewardene for being too soft on the Tamil separatists they were clearly not being organised by the ruling party, Mr. Ratnakura said.

Mr. Dixit said Mr. Hameed had assured him that the Sri Lankan Government would provide protection for the Indian High Commission and that this had satisfied him.

Sri Lanka has protested India's air-drop to the Jaffna Peninsula, where Tamil separatists are fighting government forces, as a violation of its independence and sovereignty. India, who has 50 million Tamils just across the narrow Palk Strait from the 800,000 Jaffna Tamils, has said such aid is necessary because embargoes on the peninsula and recent government offensives have led to starvation. There was a rowdy demonstration outside the Indian High Commission on Wednesday when India attempted to ship relief aid to the Jaffna Peninsula.

The Sri Lankan Navy turned back the 19-ship flotilla. On Tuesday Indian transport planes, with fighter escorts, dropped 25 tons of supplies.

Just before the airlift, Mr. Dixit urged Indians in Colombo to move into hotels to avoid possibly violent retaliation. There were no incidents.

Mr. Dixit said he had told the Indians to return to their homes over the weekend. "Hotels are not interested in having tense Indians hanging around instead of jolly tourists," Mr. Dixit said. He added that up until the threats of a demonstration, he had thought "everything was coming back slowly to normal."

Operations Continue Against Tamil Guerrillas

Troops Secure Kankesanuraim

BK090352 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] In Sri Lanka, security forces are continuing their offensive against Tamil militants in the northern Jaffna Peninsula. A government communique issued in Colombo yesterday claimed that troops have taken control of several square kilometers around Kankesanuraim with Keerimalai in the west and Maviddapuram in the south.

The Sri Lankan opposition leader, Mr Anura Bandaranaike, has blamed the ruling United National Party and the prime minister, Mr Premadasa, for antagonizing India. Mr Bandaranaike said India's airdropping of relief supplies in the Jaffna Peninsula was a result of the faulty foreign policy of the Jayewardene government. The Sri Lankan Freedom Party leader said the government was responsible for the deteriorating ties by resorting to provocative speeches.

Lawyers of the Supreme Court and High Court in Colombo held a demonstration yesterday to protest against the airdropping of relief supplies by India. Among those who participated was the brother of the Sri Lankan president, Mr Hector Jayewardene.

The national security minister, Mr Lalith Athulathmudali, has said that his country will raise the issue of India's airdropping of relief supplies at the forthcoming meeting of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation in New Delhi.

India's permanent representative at the United Nations, Mr C.R. Gharekhan, apprised the UN secretary general, Mr Perez de

Cuellar, yesterday of India's views on the Sri Lankan situation. This is the third meeting between the two in less than a week. Mr Gharekhan is understood to have told the secretary general the reasons that prompted India to undertake the airdropping of relief materials in the Jaffna Peninsula.

Police Kill 6 'Citizens'

BK081612 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] In Sri Lanka, hundreds of people have fled areas in (Walgamam) in north Jaffna Peninsula as security forces continued their operations. The unofficial curfew clamped yesterday continued today.

A government communique in Colombo claimed that the troops have taken control of a several-kilometer area around Kankesanuraim with Keerimalai in the west and Maviddapuram in the south. Our Colombo correspondent, Plaban Majumder, says it was not possible to get independent confirmation of the official claim immediately. Quoting citizens committee sources, he also said that police went on a rampage this morning in the eastern Batticaloa town after a grenade was allegedly thrown at a police party.

The sources said that six citizens were shot dead by the police who also damaged vehicles.

Meanwhile, in Trincomalee two soldiers died in a land mine blast yesterday.

The union home minister, Mr Buta Singh, today met the Tamil Nadu food minister, Mr S. Ramachandran, and discussed the latest Sri Lanka situation. The union minister of state for home, Mr P. Chidambaram, was also present.

LTTE Leader Prabhakaran Said To Flee to Madras

BK091145 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English
1058 GMT 9 Jun 87

["OANA/pool" item]

[Excerpts] Colombo, June 09 (*Lanka Puwath*) — The three major political parties in Bangladesh have condemned the Indian intervention in Sri Lanka, while Maldivian President Abdul Gayoom was reported to have said he was very concerned by India's air dropping of food supplies to the Jaffna Peninsula, according to Indian press reports monitored by *Lanka Puwath* today. [passage omitted]

The Indian Express and the *Patriot* reported that Maldivian President Gayoom during a stopover said he was very concerned by India's air dropping and described it as a grave development.

Meanwhile, reports reaching Lanka Puwath from Jaffna state that LTTE leader Prabhakaran has once again sought sanctuary in Madras.

